

Law Enforcement News

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The macabre faces of occult-related crime

By Jacob R. Clark

First of two parts

¶ A 14-year-old Jefferson Township, N.J., boy kills his mother with a Boy Scout knife, sets the family home on fire, and commits suicide in a neighbor's backyard by slashing his wrists and throat. Investigators find books on the occult and Satan worship in the boy's room. The boy is described by neighbors and teachers as an excellent student and athlete who was also a Boy Scout and Little Leaguer.

¶ A tomb is sledge-hammered open in a remote Berkeley County, S.C., cemetery and the casket of a man buried in 1982 is opened. The false teeth are removed from the corpse and placed on the nearby grave of the dead man's father. Investigators speculate that the ghoulish thieves had intended to steal the man's skull, but the petrified nature of his body made that impossible. The man's family tells a sheriff's deputy they had noticed the remains of six campfires built around the crypt during a visit to the tomb the previous year. No suspects are found.

¶ The carcasses of more than a

Police experts see ritual mayhem rising

dozen animals are found in plastic garbage bags in a Newark, N.J., park. Police find the disemboweled, decapitated bodies of nine goats, four chickens, three pigeons, one starling, and a sheep inside the bags. The gruesome discovery is originally attributed to the work of Satanists, but a subsequent investigation reveals the carnage to be part of a purification rite performed by believers of Santeria — an Afro-Cuban mystical religion which meshes tenets of Catholicism with voodoo.

¶ Parents in Sissonville, W.Va., pull their children out of schools after the community is swept by rumors of a satanic cult out to abduct blue-eyed, blond-haired youngsters for human sacrifice. Officials assure parents that the rumor is unfounded, and the children go back to school, but fearful doubts remain.

All of the above true accounts, derived from newspaper reports

that appeared this year, point to a chilling fact: Regardless of any sensationalism that has been purveyed by goremongering films, television shows and books, occult-related crime is a real — and growing — phenomenon.

Professional Skeptics Agree

No statistics on its prevalence exist. Criminal convictions are hard to get because of the skill with which practitioners cover up their crimes. But many law-enforcement agencies — often placed in the role of professional skeptics — now realize that occult-related crime is a disturbing and sometimes tragic part of our society.

Fascination with the occult has been a fact of life since the Dark Ages, but the interest in the phenomenon is now reaching a whole new group of vulnerable people — teenagers, who dabble in the occult and Satanism and affect its trappings in their dress,

music, and most alarmingly, in their behavior.

In fact, most law-enforcement officials contacted by LEN concede that the threat does not lie with established groups such as the publicity-seeking, California-based Church of Satan, which is recognized by the U.S. Government as a valid religion. They say it is teen-age dabblers who, in their quest for nonconformity and rebellion against authority and a need to establish some kind of power over their lives and others, most often cross the line into criminal activity.

Emergence of "Occult Cops"

Several law-enforcement officers throughout the country have become experts in occult-related crime — an area which they readily concede defies the notion of expertise. These "occult cops" — or "ghostbusters," as they are sometimes jokingly known — derive their authority from first-hand experience in

dealing with the various facets of occult-related crime as it manifests itself today — from the Satan-tinged graffiti left in local parks by dabblers and the mutilated carcasses of animals left in roadways by practitioners of Santeria to the more horrifying crimes of graveyard desecrations, ritualized child abuse, and murder alleged to have been carried out by Satanists.

Together, the handful of "occult cops" receive hundreds of written and telephoned inquiries from alarmed officials all over the country for their advice on occult-related crimes. They are at the vanguard of what one of them, retired Tiffin, Ohio, police captain Dale Griffis, calls "a hybrid, specialized form of investigation."

In 1970, Patrick Metoyer, an officer in the Los Angeles Police Department's Metropolitan Division, was assigned as a bodyguard to Linda Kasabian, the former member of the Charles Manson "family" who turned state's evidence and testified against the murderous hippie gang then on trial for the murders

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IACP'd off...

Vaughn quits IACP with blast at board

The abrupt Oct. 20 resignation of International Association of Chiefs of Police Executive Director Jerald Vaughn arose out of an "insane" decision by the association's Board of Officers to postpone action on the 1989 IACP budget, the outspoken former police chief said in a recent LEN interview.

Vaughn, who had headed the IACP staff since 1985, said that the failure of the 12-member board to conduct a performance review and see to his request for a salary increase — the fifth time it had done so in two years — "was the straw that broke the camel's back."

"I just decided enough was enough," he said.

Vaughn said he had prepared and distributed the budget proposal in ample time for the board to review and act on it in a meeting that took place after IACP members had approved a 100-percent dues increase. Instead, the board opted not to act on the budget, which had been the only item on the meeting's agenda, and decided to defer any decision until a special meeting to be held in December at IACP's new



Vaughn

meeting, to just decide to do nothing given the critical time schedule we were under didn't make sense," Vaughn said.

Symptom of Larger Problem

Vaughn said the incident was indicative of "the problem IACP's always had — they call special meetings to talk about how much money they don't have, and in the process of the special meeting, they end up spending anywhere from \$6,000 to \$10,000. "And that's insane."

A clearly angered Vaughn said he had had "a very good year" working with the organization's immediate past president Joe Casey, the police chief of Nashville, Tenn., and doubted that such a relationship could be replicated with the installation of Dover, N.H., Police Chief Charles Reynolds as the new IACP president.

"Philosophically and otherwise, Charlie Reynolds and I are coming from different worlds and I just don't like the way he does business. I decided it would probably be in our mutual best interests if I left," Vaughn said.

In his no-holds-barred resigna-

tion letter, Vaughn stated that "factionalism and internal political turmoil" was working against the gains made by IACP in the past few years.

Before Vaughn's appointment as executive director, the organization's financial records were in near-total disarray, and the IACP had been forced to pay the Justice Department \$344,000 over the misuse of grant money. The association was also under investigation by the Internal Revenue Service and by the Postal Service over misuse of postal permits.

Further Progress Hindered

In recent years, major strides were made to put the association on a more solid footing, both financially and perceptually, and Vaughn said an unqualified audit was recently performed for the first time in five years.

Vaughn maintained, however, that IACP's continued progress will be hindered because "you have too many people who engage in manipulative, deceitful, back-room politics that are destructive to the association."

Historically, IACP has been

beset with internal battles for power and control, with factions often forming along geographical and political or philosophical lines.

"As long as a certain number of members of the association have most of their concern and their efforts and their energies devoted to these internal power struggles," said Vaughn, "IACP will never be able to do what it was created to do, and that's concentrate on law-enforcement issues."

Vaughn's letter also cited "the lack of clear definition" on the role of the IACP executive director as another factor in his decision to resign.

"IACP has not resolved what kind of executive director they want," he said. "Half of them want a law-enforcement professional who can provide continuity to the association and be an effective law-enforcement leader and work with a board who provides policy direction."

"Glorified Office Manager"

"The other half of the association wants a glorified office

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Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — A state drug task force has reported that drug dealers are continuing to reap huge profits despite drug crackdowns and the confiscation of more than \$12 million worth of drugs last year. The task force said that strong demand, coupled with a 23-percent drop in dealers' wholesale prices, have boosted narcotics profits.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Manchester police officers have joined the ranks of those nationwide who patrol city streets with teddy bears in their squad cars. The American Association of Retired Persons donated 70 of the stuffed animals for officers to use in comforting lost children and young crime victims.

NEW YORK — The state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, has ruled unanimously that moving-radar devices can be as reliable as stationary radar, and the evidence produced may be used without expert testimony. In a separate case decided this month, the court ruled that police officers seeking to have motorists take Breathalyzer tests do not have to tell the motorists that they may call a lawyer.

New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward has transferred 49 cops from a Queens precinct to ease "racial disharmony." The transfers came after several black officers complained of racial slurs and two black female officers said their radio calls for assistance had been ignored.

As part of a widening scandal involving the Metro-North railroad police, the former chief of the agency's detective unit, Capt. Richard Wenz, has been charged with spying on union leaders. The state's special anticorruption prosecutor is looking into allegations of widespread corruption and misconduct within the 132-member railroad police force.

Bienvenido Castillo, suspected of firing the shots that killed an undercover New York City narcotics officer earlier this month, was arrested by FBI agents at a shopping mall in San Juan, P.R., on Oct. 27. Officer Christopher Hoban, 26, was slain during a buy-and-bust operation on Oct. 18. Less than three hours later, in a separate incident, Officer Michael Buczek, 24, was shot and killed while on patrol.

PENNSYLVANIA — The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has reversed a lower court ruling and permitted the Philadelphia Police Department to ask applicants to the elite Special Investigations Unit a series of questions dealing with an officer's habits and background. The local Fraternal Order of Police had

challenged the questionnaire as violating officers' constitutional rights.

A 23-year-old Philadelphia man has been arrested and charged with the Sept. 30 slaying of Lower Merion Township Police Officer Edward Setzer during a burglary investigation. Setzer, 37, was shot once in the heart with his own service revolver while he struggled with an assailant.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Gadsden Police Chief John Morris, a former Birmingham police inspector, has taken office following dismissal of a suit filed by local officers who were upset that an outsider got the chief's job. Morris has asked that the matter be laid to rest, but the disgruntled officers say an appeal will be sought.

ARKANSAS — Law-enforcement officers have seized 112,338 marijuana plants so far this year, up from 77,335 in all of 1987, according to the State Police. Credit was given to additional manpower and enhanced helicopter surveillance.

Sgt. James D. Skinner, the Fordyce Police Department's only criminal investigator, has been asked to resign after he was linked to a Florida cattle theft 26 years ago. Under state law, felons cannot be police officers.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Several Berkeley County sheriff's deputies have begun an eight-week training course so they can go back to work. The deputies were suspended because they had not completed a mandatory training course within 12 months of their appointment.

VIRGINIA — Charlottesville defendants facing minor alcohol-related charges can now earn their way to a clean criminal record by participating in an anti-littering campaign under the supervision of the city's Public Works Department. Defendants will also have to endure a bit of public humiliation by wearing distinctive bright yellow shirts while they pick up trash.

Thirty-five heroin and cocaine dealers in Portsmouth have been indicted after an undercover officer made drug buys using \$2,700 donated by local Little League teams.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Three lawyers have filed suit in U.S. District Court challenging the validity of drunken-driving cases made by Illinois State Police since 1982.

The lawyers say as many as 10,000 DWI cases should be thrown out because troopers may have improperly calibrated breath-testing equipment with a solution they were allowed to mix in their homes.

Federal officials are said to be seeking indictments against as many as 12 Chicago police officers for taking bribes and paying undercover officers \$200,000 to protect vice operations.

KENTUCKY — The state attorney general's office has filed misdemeanor charges against Madisonville Police Chief J. E. Bowles and his second in command, Major R. T. Miller, for allegedly accepting \$100 Christmas checks from a local businessman last December and for allowing 30 other officers to do so. Charges were also filed against the businessman.

MICHIGAN — The Waterford Township Board is considering a police request for \$40,000 to replace existing .357-Magnum revolvers with 9mm semi-automatic pistols.

Henry Lee Johnson Jr. was sentenced this month to 27 to 50 years in prison for the murder of off-duty Wayne County sheriff's deputy Russell Dickson on Feb. 6. Johnson, 60, maintained that he shot Dickson in self defense after a four-hour drinking spree in Johnson's home.

Clarence Ratliff, 53, a 21-year veteran of the Grand Rapids Police Department opened fire in the county courthouse Oct. 20 and killed his estranged wife, District Judge Carol S. Irons. Police Chief William Hegarty said Ratliff had no history of mental problems.

OHIO — The Cleveland City Council's Safety Committee has tabled a resolution that would have forced the Police Department to add more than 50 officers to the narcotics unit, after Police Chief Howard Rudolph assured the panel that 10 detectives would be added to the unit next February. The 10 detectives will represent a 30-percent increase in the 35-member drug unit.

Canton Police Chief Thomas Wyatt has instructed his vice squad to arrest the clients of prostitutes and impound their vehicles. In the past, johns were merely issued summonses to appear in court.

WISCONSIN — The Greenfield Common Council has voted to give raises to top police officials, despite objections from one alderman that the increases were too high. According to Alderman David Sartori, the raises set a dangerous precedent for the city, which will soon be entering negotiations with other city employees.

A Wausau judge has given

Steven Sommer something to do to pass the time while serving a year in jail for assaulting a police officer during a traffic stop. Judge Michael Hoover ordered that each day Sommer is behind bars, he must write 100 times, "People do not have to put up with a jerk like me."

Plains States

IOWA — Storm Lake Mayor Wilbur Tucker is sticking to his earlier decision to demote Police Chief Ed Gross after two and a half years in the job. Tucker asserted that Gross lacked leadership.

City officials in Madrid have reaffirmed their decision to fire Police Chief Myron Moen for not meeting state requirements that he be certified by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy.

KANSAS — Wyandotte County Sheriff John Quinn, who pleaded guilty last month to violating the civil rights of a jail inmate, has been told by the state Attorney General to resign or face removal from office. Attorney General Bob Stephan cited a Kansas law stating that any officeholder found guilty of misconduct shall be removed from office. Stephan said that Quinn's actions in denying the prisoner medical attention represent a "grave deed of misconduct."

MISSOURI — More than 800,000 marijuana plants, with an estimated street value of \$663 million, have been seized as part of the state's 1988 Operation Cashcrop — the largest harvest in the program's five-year history. Officials say 260 suspected pot fields were reported to the 1-800-BAD-WEED hotline.

Southwest

ARIZONA — Late this month, Customs agents seized 671 pounds of marijuana and 681 pounds of marijuana, worth an estimated \$61.5 million, and arrested three men.

By a margin of more than 2-1, Phoenix police officers have voted to keep the Phoenix Law Enforcement Association as their representative in collective-bargaining talks. Officers were asked to choose between PLEA, which has represented line officers for the past 13 years, and a newly formed lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police.

COLORADO — The state Supreme Court has ruled that, under the state's drunken-driving law, a driver is deemed to be in

physical control of a car if the car is stationary with the engine running and the driver is asleep or unconscious behind the wheel.

OKLAHOMA — Kay County Sheriff Richard Stickney has come up with a novel way of solving his department's budget crunch: He resigned. The remainder of his salary will be used to offset overspending by the sheriff's department.

ALASKA — Kotzebue Police Chief Ed Ward says the crime rate in his city has dropped by 42 percent since voters outlawed liquor sales. According to police statistics, aggravated assaults dropped from 12 in 1987 to 2 this year, and attempted suicides from 39 last year to 20 this year.

CALIFORNIA — Aerial surveillance for drug smugglers along the Mexican border has been put on hold after a National Guard helicopter crashed Oct. 24, killing all eight people on board, including five sheriff's deputies. The helicopter was descending to investigate a parked car on a highway access road when it struck power lines and crashed in flames in the Laguna Mountains east of San Diego.

Orange County Sheriff Brad Gates has taken down 310 white crosses that were erected along the Santa Ana Freeway to remind motorists of the hazards of drug use. The crosses prompted complaints and created rubber-necking traffic jams.

Anti-gang police sweeps in Los Angeles over the pre-Halloween weekend led to 365 arrests, including 233 gang members. Since the sweeps began in February, more than 20,000 arrests have been made.

IDAHO — An agreement has been reached between law-enforcement officials and state tax authorities to allow investigators to see tax records in order to get more convictions against drug dealers by finding unexplained money.

OREGON — Reported crime in the state increased by 4.5 percent during the first half of 1988 compared with the same period last year. Drug-related crimes jumped by 31 percent and property crimes rose by 4 percent, while prostitution was down by 43 percent.

WASHINGTON — The state Board of Health has approved emergency rules that will require the AIDS testing of jail inmates under certain circumstances.

Bouza remains controversial to the end

Anthony Bouza, the controversial Minneapolis police chief, may be planning to step down at the end of the year, but he continues to forge policies and make appointments that have provoked the ire of the officers under his command and rankled some Minneapolis residents.

In late September, Bouza drew criticism from officers opposed to his policy of transferring high-ranking police supervisors. The city's black and Indian communities, meanwhile, have objected strongly to his appointment of Sgt. David Niebur to head the department's Internal Affairs Unit. They claim that Niebur, who has been the subject of at least 42 Internal Affairs investigations during his 18-year career, is not qualified to investigate incidents of alleged police brutality and misconduct.

In an Oct. 25 LEN interview, the ever-outspoken Bouza defended both his transfer policy and his appointment of the 46-year-old Niebur.

"I think there's always some resistance to change," said Bouza. "You cannot have growth without it."

Veteran Detectives Rotated
Police officers have sharply criticized the latest in a wave of transfers of supervisory officers, which took place Oct. 9. Among those affected by the moves were Lieut. David Patten, who headed the homicide unit, and Lieut. Richard Huss, head of the robbery unit, each of whom had been in his post for less than two years. Patten, who had 12 years experience in homicide, is now a uniformed supervisor in the Third Precinct, while Huss, with over 11 years experience in his former unit, has taken over the licensing unit.

Bouza said it is his policy to rotate commanders every two years.

"I want to distribute the risks more equitably and not have a cop in a busy precinct for 20 years and another one in a slow precinct for 20 years," Bouza said, adding that the moves help to "broaden their experiential base" and are aimed at "promoting change in their lives."

"There is no growth without it," he added.

Bouza said that five new recently appointed police chiefs in the

state have come from the Minneapolis force and the subsequent vacancies have forced him to rotate squad commanders.

"We are developing executives," Bouza said, "and developing executives sometimes happens in resistance to their own wishes."

Bouza added he had more changes in store for the department before he steps down in December.

But Bouza's explanations have done little to soothe the anger of officers affected by the transfers. Sgt. Lance Zentzis, president of the Police Officers Federation of Minneapolis, which represents nearly all the officers in the department, told LEN that most of the rank-and-file are angered by the transfers.

"There's some advantages to working a particular area. You learn the district, you learn the people that you're with, you learn where the areas where you're going to have problems are," he said.

"It doesn't make sense to transfer people just for the sake of transferring them," Zentzis added.

Morale Hurt

"It takes a certain period of time to gain that knowledge. It's not something you gain overnight," he said. "I don't think it's wise and I don't think it proves anything except probably disrupts the personnel — and probably hurts morale."

Bouza also has come under fire by the city's black and native American communities over his appointment of Niebur to Internal Affairs. Niebur took over the unit Oct. 9, despite a vocal campaign by local civil-rights leaders to block his appointment.

Niebur has been the subject of

42 investigations by internal affairs on such charges as brutality, harassment, and assault. Many of the charges were made by minorities, and nearly all were dropped for lack of evidence.

But Niebur has also been decorated 12 times and Bouza awarded him the Medal of Valor for rescuing a boy from an armed man.

Bill Means, who heads a neighborhood safety watch and patrol program organized by the American Indian Movement, said Niebur's appointment is "sort of

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Civilianization effort OK'd for Houston PD

Houston Police Chief Lee P. Brown has been given the green light to proceed with his policy of naming civilian employees to administrative posts formerly held by sworn police officers, after the Texas Court of Appeals ruled Oct. 13 that the Police Department's civilianization program is not in violation of state civil-service laws.

The ruling lifts a temporary injunction against hiring civilian employees for positions previously held by police supervisors, which was imposed on the department as the suit wound its way through the appeals process. But lawyers for the 3,000-member Houston Police Officers Association (HPOA) are expected to appeal the ruling to the Texas Supreme Court.

The HPOA initiated the suit in 1986 on behalf of 16 police officers who contended that civilianization led to their being passed over for promotions.

"We believe the [appeals court] opinion is fraught with cause for reversible error. We're very confident that when it's heard by the Supreme Court it will be reversed," said Lieut. R. W. Lee, a plaintiff in the case. "If it's not reversed, it just means our civil-service law has been gutted."

The case was brought to the Texas Court of Appeals by the City of Houston as it sought to reverse the 1987 lower court decision that found the civilianization program to be a violation of a civil-service law mandating promotion procedures. That decision resulted in a permanent injunction against hiring civilian personnel to fill management posts previously held by classified officers and ordered the department to grant promotions to officers named as plaintiffs.

Should the Texas Supreme Court decide to hear the case, Lee said a temporary injunction on civilian hiring would be upheld until a final judgment is rendered.

The positions at issue in the suit include the commander of the department's Office of Planning and Research, who is responsible for writing department policy and preparing directives for line of-

icers, and the heads of the Fleet Maintenance Bureau, the Office of Budget and Finance, the Management Information Bureau, the Jail Division, and the Emergency Communications Division.

"Many [of the positions] had to do with policy-making for line police officers to follow, the writing of procedures for the handling of criminal investigations, and the supervision of classified personnel," Lee said.

He said Texas civil-service law mandates that promotions to classified positions be made through competitive examinations given to classified officers.

Lee said all plaintiffs in the suit were eligible for promotion and would have been promoted had Brown not chosen civilians for the posts.

"Of course, the domino effect then would cause people to be promoted all the way down to the rank of police officer," Lee added.

Brown maintained, however, that only positions that "do not require the status of a sworn police officer" were at issue, and said the department has benefited from his policy of hiring civilian professionals to assume those positions.

"Police officers came on to do police work. The officers themselves do not want to be doing these jobs. There's no basis for having a sworn officer working in our Fleet Maintenance Division. There's no reason for having a sworn officer working in dispatch. There's no reason having all of our people working the jail," he said.

Brown said there is no legal basis for barring a police department from hiring civilians to perform tasks that do not require the status of a sworn officer. He added that some officers who previously held these positions were improperly performing their tasks.

"That's what we're addressing," he said. "We think you can hire professional people who have spent their educational development in areas of specialty to perform those tasks. And that's what we did."

Wholesale changes in staffing, training ordered for Columbus PD sex-abuse unit

Columbus, Ohio, Mayor Dana G. Rinehart has ordered "immediate" specialized training for detectives in the Columbus Police Division's Sex Abuse Squad following revelations in a local newspaper that the effectiveness of the squad had been compromised by an exodus of detectives disgruntled over the way rape investigations were being handled.

The mayoral directives came on the heels of the Aug. 18 arrest of Robert Biddings, the alleged "Handcuff Rapist" who had been terrorizing the city for nearly four years.

Biddings was arrested largely through the efforts of one victim's parents, who frequented the area where their daughter had been abducted with the victim's mother acting as decoy. Biddings returned to the crime scene and attempted to abduct the mother, but was chased off by the father who, armed with a gun, had been waiting in a nearby car.

The father was able to get Biddings' license plate number, which led to the suspect's arrest a few days later. He has been charged with 102 counts of rape, kidnapping, aggravated robbery, and felonious assault.

The case enraged the public and embarrassed the Police Division, which had not identified a suspect in the attacks up to the time of the arrest. A report by the Columbus Dispatch detailed shortcomings in the Sexual Abuse Squad, which led Mayor Rinehart to issue the Sept. 19 order to Chief Dwight Joseph for specialized training, as well as to consider adding 18 more detectives to the police bureau that includes the sex squad.

"There wasn't any doubt in [the Mayor's] mind that the [Police] Division was doing its job and performing. The concern was whether or not the public confidence level was there. A very high level of trust exists between the police and the community. The Mayor and the Chief shared a concern that that confidence not be allowed to erode," Kevin Yost, Rinehart's spokesman, told LEN.

The Mayor also asked Joseph to "personally review" review all serial crimes and decide whether information on them should be released to the public. Joseph's decision must be reviewed by Safety Director Alphonso Montgomery, who oversees the Chief and can overrule Joseph's decision.

Rinehart "formalized" this policy after the Dispatch reported that some police officials had routinely withheld details of serial crimes for fear of jeopardizing investigations.

A long-range plan to add 18 new detectives to the detective bureau was also outlined by Rinehart, Yost said. The detective bureau, of which the sex-crimes unit is a part, routinely supplies back-ups to serve in various squads that might be short-staffed.

The Dispatch had reported that 7 of the 12 veteran SAS officers had left the unit in the last 18 months due to frustration over manpower shortages and lapses in the thoroughness of rape investigations. Some charged that back-ups to the SAS had not been adequately trained to handle sex-abuse investigations.

Chief Joseph told LEN that "the whole [SAS] thing became a

media event, quite frankly."

He said that detectives who transferred out of the unit did so because they were unhappy with shift changes and some did not get along with a supervisor.

"So there were some disgruntled employees that left the unit and went somewhere else. As a result we got a little short-handed. And they dropped a dime and called the press," Joseph said.

Joseph said the bureau's sexual abuse and robbery squads work closely together and are cross-trained. He said shortages in other squads have a direct effect on the whole bureau because detectives routinely fill in for those that are short-staffed. Some serve as SAS backups without the benefit of the kind of specialized training received by robbery detectives.

"I have approved three additional people for the robbery squad, which will help out SAS," he added. Joseph had said Sept. 20 he would request 16 new officers and two sergeants for the detective bureau, in a move to reach its "ideal" level of manpower, the Dispatch reported.

Rinehart also ordered the department to arrange for instructors from the Louisville, Ky., Southern Police Institute, which trains Columbus's SAS detectives, to come to Columbus to train them as a group rather than having each squad member travel to Louisville — a time-consuming process that would take two or three years before all the detectives were properly trained.

People and Places

Under fire

A Dallas police rookie handed in his resignation last month following the results of an internal investigation that said he abandoned his fatally wounded partner and other officers during a shootout, the Dallas Times Herald reported recently.

Terry Caldwell, a 28-year-old probationary officer, resigned on Sept. 26, almost a year to the day after he had joined the Dallas Police Department, said Lieut. Kenneth Seguin, one of his supervisors in the Southwest Patrol Division.

Caldwell said he resigned for "personal" reasons and did not elaborate. Chief Mack Vines told the newspaper, however, that the officer had been informed of the findings of a six-week internal affairs investigation of an Aug. 1 shootout at a Dallas apartment complex, in which Senior Cpl. Walter Williams was shot to death.

Williams, 47, was the fourth Dallas police officer to die in the line of duty this year.

The internal investigation concluded that Caldwell violated the department's code of conduct by retreating as his fellow officers were under fire. The probe also said the rookie left his gun and radio beside Williams.

The investigation stressed, however, that Caldwell was not responsible for Williams' death because the violations took place after Williams had been shot.

"Nothing that Caldwell did led to the death of Officer Williams. There was nothing he could have done to have saved Officer Williams' life," said Lieut. Kirk Stuart of the internal affairs unit.

The report said that after Caldwell realized Williams had been wounded, he checked the corporal's condition and called for an ambulance and backup officers. After hearing another shot, Caldwell took cover at a nearby breezeway where he could watch over Williams.

This action, the report said, was in accordance with department regulations.

When dozens of officers responded to Caldwell's call, the rookie again went to his partner's side until more shooting occurred, the investigation found.

"At this point, Officer Caldwell responded to the gunfire by retreating to a laundry room inside the [apartment] complex,

Sure-shot cop honored by IACP, Parade

A Cloverdale, Calif., police officer who felled a hostage-taking gunman with a single shot, thus saving the life of a 17-year-old gas station attendant, was named Police Officer of the Year on Oct. 18 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Parade magazine.

Sgt. Richard Beckman, 41, received the award at the IACP's annual convention in Portland, Ore.

Beckman was honored for his actions during a May 13 hostage-taking incident at a Cloverdale gas station, 90 miles north of San Francisco.

Beckman had pulled into the station to back up a fellow officer who had blocked the car of a man suspected of aiming a rifle at a motorist on nearby Highway 101. The officer, Ken Robinson, had asked the suspect, Ernest J. Hansen Jr., to turn off his car's ignition, but instead Hansen hit the accelerator and went into reverse, leaving Robinson dangling halfway out of the car as it crashed into a nearby pickup truck.

Hansen was unable to flee and instead reached under the seat and began firing a rifle. Beckman fired back and hit

the gunman, who continued to fire at the officers.

"I knew I was hitting him," Beckman told Parade. "I just wanted to make this guy quit."

The wounded suspect fled from his smashed, bullet-riddled car and ran to the rear of the gas station where David Emmel, the attendant, had taken cover. Hansen grabbed Emmel, put the barrel of his rifle to the young man's head, and forced him down an alleyway.

Beckman, who was familiar with the area, knew that the station was surrounded by a 10-foot-high, barbed-wire fence and the alley offered the only escape route. Beckman waited at the edge of the building as Hansen and his hostage made their way down the alley.

Beckman, a firearms instructor for 15 years, waited until he saw "four or five inches of daylight" between the two men before firing and hitting Hansen, killing him instantly.

The whole episode was over in just 30 seconds.

Hansen, who police say was drunk at the time of the incident, had recently been

paroled after serving two years in prison for stabbing a man to death.

Beckman told the magazine he didn't think it was heroic to take a human life, but said he was "relieved when the situation was over and I felt that I'd done my job."

"That's the business we're in," he added. "The public put that trust in us back before the Constitution was written. They wanted the police, they wanted militia, to keep the peace. So they entrusted me, as a policeman, with that ultimate decision."

Ten other police officers received honorable mentions from the IACP and Parade. They are:

Officer Norma Jean Amaral of the Seekonk, Mass., Police Department, who pulled a driver from a burning pickup truck; Officer Wayne Barton of the Boca Raton, Fla., Police Department, for reducing neighborhood drug trafficking and devising programs for youths; New Jersey State Trooper Robert A. Cieplensky, who apprehended a suspected Red Army terrorist traveling with three large bombs; Officer Donald D. Heitland, of the

Minneapolis Police Department, who saved the life of a would-be suicide by holding the man as he dangled over the Mississippi River; Det. Richard E. Kaufman of the Nassau County, N.Y., Police Department, who rescued two people from a burning car; Officer Susan A. LaGray of the Charlotte, N.C., Police Department, who helped apprehend a man suspected of stabbing a woman; Deputy Sheriff Alfred MacKille of the San Diego County, Calif., Sheriff's Department, who faced machine-gun fire from a fleeing suspect he pursued along a highway; Det. Frank A. Perez of the Dallas Police Department, an undercover agent who has helped capture 186 drug suspects and over \$3 million in drugs; Assistant Chief Kenneth W. Swindle of the Tuscaloosa, Ala., Police Dept., whose handling of a grade-school hostage-taking incident led to the surrender of the two armed suspects; and Resident Agent in Charge Larry K. Thomason of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who saved the life of a fellow agent by killing a fugitive holding a gun to the agent's head.

leaving Officer Williams and the other officers exposed to the same danger that perceived," Stuart told the Times Herald.

"He fled the scene, failing to assist other officers and leaving behind his service revolver and radio. In this type of situation, he doesn't have the ability to communicate or defend himself," the lieutenant added.

The department's code of conduct requires officers "to take appropriate police action to aid a fellow police officer exposed to danger." Vines said officers must adhere to the policy regardless of their age or experience.

"A police officer continually has to perform whether you're new or long-tenured," Vines said. "Police officers are charged with that and held more accountable than the general public."

It was Caldwell's own written report of the shooting incident that prompted his superiors to order a separate probe of the rookie's actions, internal affairs Capt. Dwight Walker said.

Caldwell and Williams were investigating a complaint of a disturbance in the apartment of Joseph Charles Howard Jr., when they heard gunshots and found a teenager with a shoulder wound. Caldwell got the teenager to safety, called an ambulance and was heading back to join Williams when he heard more gunfire and found his partner lying on the pavement.

Howard, who police believe killed Williams, died in a fusillade of bullets from the officers who responded to Caldwell's call for assistance.

Going, going, gone

Bridgeport, Conn., Police Supt. Joseph A. Walsh, whose 47-year career with the city's Police Department was marked by controversy and clashes with various government officials, finally called it quits on Oct. 5.

Walsh, 72, cited "family pressures" in his decision to retire, according to Doris Naedeln, who was his administrative assistant.

Anthony P. Fabrizi, a former police inspector who has been with the Bridgeport force since 1952, is serving as acting superintendent until a permanent successor to Walsh is appointed, Naedeln told LEN.

Walsh, who had served as Superintendent since 1961 — except for a brief period in 1983-84 when he was embroiled in a court battle with a mayor who had tried unsuccessfully to fire him or force his retirement — could not be reached for comment.

Walsh was little more than a figurehead during his final years in office, as most of his powers were stripped away in 1984 by Mayor Leonard S. Paoletta in what LEN reported at the time as a "mayoral coup."

The Mayor and a civilian Police Commission took over the day-to-day operations of the department, the result of Paoletta's \$1-million legal battle to have Walsh ousted in 1983. Paoletta took the action after a consultant's study said the Police Department was ineffective, underworked, and over-budgeted.

Walsh was in and out of a job as Superintendent for the next eight months as two judges in separate Superior Court hearings heard witnesses sharply criticize his performance.

He was reinstated in July 1984, only to find that his staff had been cut in half and his spacious office had been converted into a conference room for the newly created Police Commission. The commission also began overseeing many of the duties once delegated to Walsh, including authority over officer transfers, promotions, disciplinary actions, and administrative policy.

Walsh, who had repeatedly been accused of corruption by state and Federal officials but was never indicted, had to have written permission from the Mayor to take a day off or to spend more than \$50 in public money.

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What They Are Saying

"You have too many people who engage in manipulative, deceitful, backroom politics that are destructive to the association."

Jerald R. Vaughn, describing the machinations within the International Association of Chiefs of Police that forced him to resign. (1:4)

Future-danger test wins 6th Amendment OK

By Jonah Triebwasser

In *Estelle v. Smith*, 451 U.S. 454 (1981), the United States Supreme Court recognized that defendants formally charged with capital crimes have a Sixth Amendment right to consult with counsel before submitting to psychiatric examinations designed to determine their future dangerousness. In this week's case, the Justices go one step further and consider whether it was harmless error to introduce psychiatric testimony obtained in violation of that safeguard in a capital sentencing proceeding.

Facts of the Case

On March 15, 1979, John T. Satterwhite was charged with the capital crime of murdering Mary Frances Davis during a robbery in Texas. The next day, before Satterwhite was represented by counsel, the presiding district judge granted the State's request for a psychological examination to determine Satterwhite's competency to stand trial, his sanity at the time of the offense, and his future dangerousness. Though the State's motion and the court's order were placed in the court file, Satterwhite was not served with copies of either. Psychologist Betty Lou Schroeder examined Satterwhite pursuant to the court's order.

Satterwhite was indicted on

April 4. The trial court appointed counsel to represent him and sent a copy of the appointment letter to the district attorney. Satterwhite was arraigned on April 13. On April 17, the Bexar County District Attorney filed a second motion requesting a psychiatric evaluation of Satterwhite. The District Attorney did not serve defense counsel with a copy of this motion. The next day, without determining whether defense counsel had been notified of the State's motion, the trial court granted the motion and ordered the sheriff to produce Satterwhite for examination by Schroeder and John T. Holbrook, a psychiatrist. The record does not reveal when the court's order was placed in the court file.

On May 18, a letter to the trial court from psychiatrist James P. Grigson, M.D., appeared in the court file. Dr. Grigson wrote that, pursuant to court order, he had examined Satterwhite on May 3, 1979, in the county jail. He further reported that, in his opinion, Satterwhite has "a severe antisocial personality disorder and is extremely dangerous and will commit future acts of violence."

Satterwhite was tried by jury and convicted of capital murder. In accordance with Texas law, a separate proceeding was conducted before the same jury to determine whether he should be

sentenced to death or to life imprisonment. The State produced Dr. Grigson as a witness in support of its case for the death penalty. Over defense counsel's objection, Dr. Grigson testified that, in his opinion, Satterwhite presented a continuing threat to society through acts of criminal violence.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the court instructed the jury to decide whether the State had proved, beyond a reasonable doubt, that "the conduct of the defendant that caused the death [was] committed deliberately and with the reasonable expectation that the death of [the victim] would result," and that there is "a probability that the defendant would commit criminal acts of violence that would constitute a continuing threat to society." Texas law provides that if a jury returns affirmative findings on both special verdict questions, "the court shall sentence the defendant to death." The jury answered both questions affirmatively, and the trial court sentenced Satterwhite to death.

How Harmless an Error?

Satterwhite appealed his death sentence, arguing that the admission of Dr. Grigson's testimony violated the Sixth Amendment right to assistance of counsel recognized in *Estelle v. Smith*,

supra. The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals agreed but concluded that the error was harmless because an average jury would have found the properly admitted evidence sufficient to sentence Satterwhite to death. 726 S.W. 2d 81, 92-93 (Tex. Crim. App. 1986). The court acknowledged the U.S. Supreme Court's holding that a Sixth Amendment violation tainting an entire criminal proceeding can never be considered harmless, *Holloway v. Arkansas*, 435 U.S. 475 (1978), but reasoned that a *per se* rule of reversal is inappropriate where, as here, the error relates only to the admission of particular evidence. 726 S.W. 2d, at 93, n. 5. The Supreme Court granted certiorari to decide whether the harmless-error analysis applies to violations of the Sixth Amendment right set forth in *Estelle v. Smith*.

In an opinion reversing the Texas high court, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor noted that this was not the first time that the testimony of this particular psychiatrist was the basis of a Supreme Court case:

"The controversy in *Estelle v. Smith*, *supra*, also centered on the expert testimony of Dr. James P. Grigson. In that case, as in this, Dr. Grigson appeared as a witness for the State in a capital sentencing proceeding and

testified that the defendant was a severe sociopath who would continue to commit violent crimes in the future. He based his testimony on a psychiatric examination of the defendant that he had conducted pursuant to court order. The problem was that defense counsel were not given advance notice that Dr. Grigson's psychiatric examination, encompassing the issue of their client's future dangerousness, would take place. We recognized that, for a defendant charged with a capital crime, the decision whether to submit to a psychiatric examination designed to determine his future dangerousness is 'literally a life-or-death matter' which the defendant should not be required to face without 'the guiding hand of counsel.' 451 U.S., at 471, quoting *Smith v. Estelle*, 602 F. 2d 694, 708 (CA5 1979), and *Powell v. Alabama*, 287 U.S. 45, 69 (1932). We held that defense counsel must be given advance notice of such an examination."

After reviewing the facts in *Smith v. Estelle*, Justice O'Connor went on to write that "[T]he Texas Court of Criminal Appeals determined that the Sixth Amendment notice requirement set out in *Estelle v. Smith* was not met in this case, and we agree. Since Satterwhite's indictment, arraignment, and appointment of

Continued on Page 13

Sessions sees FBI training in jeopardy

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has a lot of good news and a bit of bad news for law enforcement on the state and local



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

level. The good news is that the FBI's technological capabilities (which it shares with local law enforcers) are growing at a good clip. The bad news is that the Federal budget crunch may mean cut-backs in the training the FBI can offer state and local officers at its National Academy.

Speaking recently before the National Law Enforcement Council, a coalition of 15 major law-enforcement associations which this writer chairs, FBI Director William S. Sessions provided an update on the bureau's technological progress. He reported that the FBI's Automated Fingerprint Identification System should be fully operational by early 1989. "This will give us the capability to have a turnaround time of around 24 hours, instead of a delay of maybe weeks," in doing ten-print searches for law-enforcement agencies, he explained. AFIS is a computer-search identification system that can match prints in a

matter of minutes from the 18 million prints in the bureau's data base. A growing number of states and some metropolitan police agencies have their own AFIS, but many departments rely on the FBI.

Further down the road is an automated system for identifying latent prints from a crime scene. Sessions called the latent print system a "far more important undertaking" than ten-print matching. He did not give a start-up date for that system, but the FBI's target has been the end of this decade.

Sessions was even more enthusiastic about the prospect of using DNA matching in criminal identification. In cooperation with state identification bureaus, the Director said, a working group at the FBI has progressed to the point where "in just a few months we will be able to take on DNA cases on a selective basis." (DNA is the genetic material in every human cell and is different for each person. Using complex tests, forensic scientists can examine small amounts of blood, semen or hair and establish genetic "fingerprints" that are unique to one person.)

"It is one of the most impressive things to come along in law enforcement in a long time," Sessions said. "It has unlimited possibilities, and I think that probably, when we come into the 21st century we'll look back and

say that it has been the most significant step in law-enforcement forensic capability during the past 100 years."

The Director also reported that use of the FBI's National Crime Information Center, a data base for criminal records, is continually increasing. In a two-week period this year, he said, the NCIC fielded six million contacts, more than were handled in the system's entire first year. He added, "We're in the process of trying to update and change NCIC procedures, and I expect to get recommendations shortly."

Now for the bad news. Sessions said that because of Federal budget constraints, the training offered by the FBI to state and local officers is in jeopardy. "Our own very serious needs for special agent recruiting over the next nine years, with the resources that are available to the bureau, are going to mean that we will be faced with a decision as to how much support we can continue to give to all of the well-established programs of the National Academy."

He pointed out that nearly 22,000 local, state and foreign law-enforcement officers have taken the National Academy's course. More than 300 have attended the National Executive Institute, and another 500 have taken the Law Enforcement Executive Seminar. In addition, hundreds of officers have taken

specialized courses in such subjects as hostage negotiation, computer-related crime, and criminal psychology. Sessions said it had been a "sad occasion" for him to find in the budget-making process that "we have a declining ability to share the [academy] facilities at Quantico, Va., to the extent that we would like to be able to do that."

On a happier note, Sessions said he sees a trend toward greater cooperation at all levels of law enforcement. In his first year as FBI Director, he said, "I have been tremendously impressed with the strong feeling of brotherhood among law-enforcement agencies across the country. I've talked with hundreds of people and dozens of agencies, and I've found uniformly that there is respect, there is understanding, and there is determination among law-enforcement agencies to cooperate better."

The FBI Director added, "I think we're coming into a golden age of cooperation. I think we'll find more and more that if our organizations will strive to find common ground and common approaches, where we can transfer education, knowledge, training, and the how-to of cooperation — and where we can downplay those incidents where there is a disagreement or conflict or anger or bitterness — we will have played a significant role in bettering law enforcement around the

country. Sessions praised former Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d for strengthening the ties among agencies. And he predicted that the new Attorney General, Richard Thornburgh, will continue that path.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., NJ 07675

Coming up in
Law Enforcement News:

**Never a dull moment
in New York City —
a look at the FBI's
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Angry Vaughn quits as IACP director

Continued from Page 1

manager that serves primarily as a travel agent and appointment secretary and just does not have a visible role in the association."

Vaughn, who had used his position to speak out forcefully on a variety of subjects, said many members "felt very threatened that the executive director was out front on issues" and that he would never have taken the job if forced into a subservient role.

"I'm a career law-enforcement professional and I saw [the directorship] as a responsible leadership role and position. That's where the conflict lay," Vaughn added.

Vaughn, who characterized IACP as "a good-old-boys' club," said that until there are "major revisions of the constitution" to bring about changes and clarifica-

tions in the roles and functions of the board of officers and executive director, the organization will "flounder."

He had proposed a lengthy list of such changes in an executive director's report featured in the January issue of *The Police Chief*, IACP's monthly magazine.

Vaughn said he is unsure as to whether he will receive severance pay from IACP. He said he was presented with a "take-it-or-leave-it" offer by telephone that was "contingent on my not criticizing the board."

His annual salary was \$74,000 — \$22,500 below that recommended for the job by the American Society of Association Executives.

Vaughn's Future Unclear
For the moment, the future is

uncertain for the former Largo, Fla., police chief. "Things have really happened so quickly that I need to really sit down and sort through it all," he said, adding that several cities have expressed an interest in him for police chief's positions.

"I would still like to make a significant contribution to law enforcement at the national level and help shape national policy with respect to policing, but it would have to be under much different circumstances."

"I would not want to try to deal with such a diverse group as I did with IACP," he said.

Vaughn's resignation was acknowledged in a tersely worded letter sent to IACP members on Oct. 24 by Chief Reynolds, in which he said the board of officers

had accepted the resignation "with regret."

The letter praised Vaughn as an executive director who "faithfully executed the duties of his office and skillfully directed the Association through some very difficult and troubled times."

Reynolds could not be reached by LEN for comment.

Former IACP president Casey told LEN that Vaughn "had done an outstanding job for IACP."

"He was a very hard worker, very conscientious. He helped bring IACP through very trying times," Casey said.

Hard to Find Replacement

"I think we'll have a hard time replacing him, especially with somebody that's going to put as much time into the job as Jerry did," Casey added.

As for the future of IACP, Casey said, "I'm sure a lot of the members are going to be concerned about that the executive director would be so disturbed that he would leave abruptly like that. Hopefully, we can get things explained properly the best way we can. Everybody can put their nose to the ground and continue to see the association move forward as it has under his tenure as executive director."

Dan Rosenblatt, the IACP's deputy executive director, will serve as acting executive director until Vaughn's replacement is named. Rosenblatt, who declined to comment on Vaughn's departure, said the board is conducting "a thorough, nationwide search" for his replacement, who they hope to have "on board within a very short period of time."

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'Occult cops' trace trail of ritual mayhem

Continued from Page 1
of actress Sharon Tate and several others.

The Manson Mentality

The assignment would mark the beginning of his professional interest in occult-related crime.

"I noticed certain things [about Kasabian] that seemed to be unique. I noticed that there was a mentality that this person had in relationship to Manson, that he had apparently the ability to mesmerize people," Metoyer recalled.

Later in the 1970's, as a detective in the LAPD's Criminal Conspiracy Section that was then monitoring cult activity, he noticed a similar characteristic in some of the leaders of various groups.

"The similarity continues in that there's some ability to mesmerize followers" in young people involved in the occult, with whom Metoyer has regular contact in the course of his investigations.

Metoyer says the rekindled U.S. interest in the occult started in the 1960's when the youth culture began dabbling in mysticism and the writings of 19th century occultist Aleister Crowley were rediscovered. The interest culminated in 1967 when Anton LaVey organized his Church of Satan, the most public of the occult worship groups. And while LaVey still is on the scene, Metoyer discounts his influence on today's occult movement.

"The Church of Satan, quite truthfully, would love to have people say how terrible they are. [To do that] I'd be doing law enforcement a disservice. They're not that big," he said.

Profiling the Occultist

Today, it is mostly unorganized, isolated groups of young people who are involved in the occult, Metoyer says.

Through his contacts with occult followers, Metoyer has been able to construct a preliminary profile of occult dabblers: They are white males or females, usually between the ages of 12 and 24, from middle-income or well-to-do families. They tend to be loners and even though relatively intelligent, are low achievers. They have a tendency to be cruel to their families and to be "almost sadomasochistic." They come from single-parent families or two-parent families where one of the parents is dominant and the other passive. They rebel against authority.

"The two things that seem to keep them together are the drug culture and their particular form of music — heavy-metal music," Metoyer said.

Although Metoyer cautioned that an interest in heavy-metal music — music characterized by ear-grinding barrages of guitar and drums played by groups with names like Slayer, Megadeth and Black Sabbath who decorate album covers with lurid satanic symbols — does not itself con-

stitute involvement in the occult, he does regard it as an influence.

"It's going to have a bearing on where they're going, mentally and physically," he said.

Crimes by Novices

Metoyer contends that there are some organized groups practicing satanic rituals — which are perfectly legal and constitutionally protected as long as a crime does not occur in the process.

The crimes, he said, are "perpetrated by people who are novices and people who are definitely into the funereal."

Metoyer has seen ritual activity firsthand. He once attended the "baptism" of the child of a Church of Satan member.

It occurred on a Friday midnight in a residence that was referred to a grotto, he said. Inside was a back bedroom painted completely black. Instruments used for rituals — a skull, one black and one white candle, bells, a gong, incense, a chalice, a dagger, a sword, and the satanic Bible — were placed on and around an altar. A huge poster of Satan glowered over the proceedings and "eerie music" was played.

Metoyer said a high priest brought in from San Francisco performed the ceremony, chanting the satanic baptismal rite as the "six-to-nine-month-old" baby lay on the altar.

No laws appeared to have been broken, Metoyer said, but that was expected.

"There's an awful lot that can cause them trouble. Consequently, they don't open this to everybody and when they do, they're damned sure that there's

nothing in there you're going to get thrown in jail for," he said.

Drugs, Rape, Kidnapping

Violations of the law can occur during rituals when drugs are taken, or if sexual rituals involving rape are performed, which can also open up the possibility of the victim having been kidnapped for that purpose, Metoyer said. In addition, he pointed out, it is a violation of California law to be in possession of real human remains such as bones or skulls, which are highly prized artifacts in occult circles.

The teen-age dabblers that Metoyer sees now most often commit cemetery desecrations — toppling tombstones or attempting to rob graves. They also sacrifice small animals, he says. Teenagers are turned on by the power metaphors invoked by Satan worship, he says, often using them to coerce unwilling persons into sex or drug abuse.

The occult "many times is the smokescreen used by persons who are involved in criminal activity," Metoyer said. The threat of the devil or the "bogeyman" is sometimes wielded by child molesters in an attempt to get their victims to cooperate, he added.

Increasing Animal Mutilation

With the increase of Hispanic populations in major U.S. cities, some officials, including Metoyer, have seen a rise in animal mutilations which occur as part of Santeria rituals, Metoyer suggests that Santeria practitioners are also involved in a variety of criminal activities, including ex-

tortion.

The mystical religion — which Metoyer describes as a "syncretism of African voodoo and Catholicism" that traces its roots to the colonization of the Caribbean — revolves around various saints who are called upon to perform good deeds or exact revenge from enemies, often requiring that a penance be paid. This is done through animal sacrifice, which Metoyer says is a daily occurrence in Los Angeles, or when money is extorted from a believer who is threatened with evil spells.

Santeria has been implicated in other crimes as well. According to Det. Cleo Wilson, who has had extensive involvement in occult-related investigations in her work with the Denver Police Department's assault detail, believers in Santeria have been involved in drug trafficking.

"Some of them are involved in the movement of cocaine and crack. What they do as far as their religion is concerned is they use that at various crime scenes. We've seen some assaults and some homicides where there would be feathers, coins, and beads scattered around the body.

"It's part of a ceremony, a ritual. It kind of makes a statement like, 'This guy's a traitor or thief,'" she told LEN.

Focusing on the Crime

Nevertheless, Wilson, who with partner Det. William Wickersham is often called for advice by outside law-enforcement agencies, says it's important not to label the crime with the religion during an investigation.

"We usually just say 'ritualistic,' the reason being that way it doesn't look like you're identifying specific religious groups and persecuting," she said.

Another "occult cop" with extensive knowledge of occult-related crimes and Santeria is Det. Jim Bradley, of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department's Intelligence Division.

His involvement arose in the early 1980's as an influx of Cuban refugees from the Mariel boatlifts began to settle in Washington. He has since broadened his knowledge to include other obscure religions such as Haitian voodoo, and is also an experienced hand in investigating crimes involving occult dabblers.

While Santeria is his specialty, all forms of occult-related activities are fair game for his investigations.

Like Wilson, Bradley stresses the importance of not persecuting the religion but instead keeping the criminal aspects in mind.

"Even if it's bizarre and way-out and you don't think it's the right thing to do, that's not the basis for an investigation of a group of individuals. There has to be a criminal element, a criminal violation involved," he said.

Blood-Drinking Rituals
Like Metoyer, he also has

witnessed bizarre rituals — although in his case covertly — that featured animal sacrifices and the drinking of blood.

"Four, five, six different kinds of rams are brought down, bound up and decapitated and the blood's drank, drums beat faster and faster. I've seen a high priest actually taken over. I don't think it was by an unknown being; I think it was inside him.

"His eyes rolled back in his head and he began to chant in African — but he had no formal training in the African language at all. He was a Cuban and began to talk Bantu. His body began to contort and shake all over. It was very, very strange," he said.

Lately, the Washington area has been plagued with a lot of animal sacrifices, grave desecrations, and "hate-violence type graffiti," he said. He recounted one recent case of teenagers in nearby Maryland digging up the grave of a child.

"They dug up the body, played with it a little bit and threw it out into the middle of an intersection," he said. One of the young culprits later committed suicide by hanging himself in a jail cell.

Are Children Abused?

Incidences of sexual abuse and sacrifice of children by Satanic worshipers have been reported for many years, and although some law-enforcement agents give credence to the reports, others like Bradley are skeptical.

"I've never heard of any groups of Satanists that have been that bold to go out and sacrifice kids," Bradley said, adding that he only knows of one actual case.

One cop who does believe in the tales of ritualized sexual abuse is Det. Jerry Simandl of the Chicago Police Department's Gang Crime Unit.

Simandl has interviewed more
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An unearthed grave shows a long-bladed dagger jammed into what was once a human torso.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal-justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

An apprentice drug czar

"Vice President Bush said he would give his running mate the huge task of coordinating Federal antidrug efforts. Now that Congress, with its last gasp, has passed the big, new election year drug bill, the responsibilities of such a position will be bigger than ever. What remains very much in doubt are Senator Quayle's qualifications to be the drug czar. The post will require stature, diplomacy and experience. The range of duties is vast. The new law not only commits the Government to continue interdiction but creates a big new obligation: to curb demand. As Vice President, Mr. Quayle would have a title conveying stature. He may possess diplomatic skills. But based on the available evidence, it's hard to think of anyone with less compelling credentials. It's not a matter of Mr. Quayle's background. Nor is it the fact that he does not seem to have made a sustained effort to acquaint himself with the substrata of American society. What might embarrass the Senator, should the task fall to him, is his voting record. His drug votes seem reflexively negative. Two years ago, he was one of 12 senators to vote against a resolution that recommended shifting funds to drug education and rehabilitation — now an essential part of Federal drug policy. And earlier, he voted to kill amendments that would have established, in the first instance, a White House office on drug coordination and, in the second, a Cabinet-level drug post. That is, the man proposed to be drug czar voted twice against having a drug czar. If the Republicans win and Mr. Quayle gets the drug post, he could, in time, develop expertise about drugs and perhaps a feel for the victims. But who, during his apprenticeship, would do the work?"

— *The New York Times*
Oct. 24, 1988

Congress' cowardice on guns

"Congress is trying hard to wind up the year's business and go home this week. Its members... have been declaiming fervently in Washington upon matters that grip the public mind — crime and drugs. In fact they are producing a \$2-billion drug-fighting bill (with no clear notion of how it will be funded). In the real test of political nerve, though, Congress failed in this session so pathetically that any reflection on it is painful. It surrendered to the gun lobby and defeated a proposal for a nationwide, seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases. This measure, which earlier seemed on the way to approval, was backed by President Reagan and law-enforcement officials across the land. If such a moderate step to stem the flood of pistols cannot get anywhere, what can we expect Congress ever to do? Its collective will collapsed before the lobbying onslaught of the National Rifle Association, even as we see a proliferation of concealable semiautomatic guns, used largely in the drug trade. Congress caved in to a loud hloc of firearms advocates. Now it should hear from a loud majority of citizens that wants this measure brought up again next session, and passed. Those who care for the safety of our society will sound off."

— *The San Francisco Examiner*
Oct. 11, 1988

The public pot

"The national forests may indeed be going to pot. Illicit marijuana gardens worth millions dot the national woods. Protecting the plots are armed guards or pipe bombs or fierce dogs. And people do get hurt. The environment gets hurt, too. The growers pollute streams with fertilizers and spread poisons to kill animals that might graze on the crops. It seems the growers choose the national forests because they are remote and because it's difficult to prove ownership of a marijuana patch on public land. Further proof that the biggest dangers in the forest are the two-legged varmints."

— *The Milwaukee Journal*
Oct. 6, 1988

Inmate furlough is a phony crime issue

"Republican Presidential candidate George Bush is welcome to argue that, if elected, he would be tougher on crime than Democratic nominee Michael S. Dukakis, though in truth the Federal Government has almost nothing to do with the kind of crime that worries most voters — break-ins, assaults, robberies and such. Mr. Bush is misleading voters wildly, however, when he charges that the Massachusetts furlough program, which Mr. Dukakis supports, somehow shows that the Governor is soft on crime or sympathizes with criminals instead of victims. Furlough programs are common, for good reason, and even the Federal prisons have them. Furlough programs are popular with authorities because they help to reduce crime. Furloughs let selected inmates out of prison for brief periods. By allowing inmates to retain occasional contact with their families and communities, furloughs ease the eventual transition back into the general population and thus reduce the risk that the ex-con will commit more crime. Every state has a furlough program of some description. At least 36 states cover inmates with life sentences and 23 permit furloughs for first-degree murderers. The Massachusetts program was instituted by Mr. Dukakis's Republican predecessor, and Republican governors generally have supported such programs. One who did was California's Ronald Reagan. During his time in Sacramento, two furloughed prisoners committed murders, one of a policeman, the other of a schoolteacher. Mr. Reagan wisely continued to endorse the program, pointing out that a few lapses shouldn't discredit a program that was effective overall. The Federal prison system has a furlough program that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush have presided over for eight years without once suggesting it be ended. Last year, the Federal system furloughed about 23 percent of its prisoners. If Mr. Bush is really worried by furloughs, he would have pushed to stop the 17,860 his own administration handed out last year."

— *The Atlanta Constitution*
Oct. 13, 1988

Senger:

The drug problem: solving the insoluble

By Horst Senger

That we have a huge and growing drug problem in America is an acknowledged fact of life. That it now threatens the safety of every American is also frighteningly clear.

Just as clear is that nothing proposed or undertaken thus far promises success to reduce or end this threat. What is being done now threatens to become an ever growing and unprecedented intrusion of government into public and private life. We have a crisis today. Everyone is now in danger, either from the effects of drug use or from the effects of fighting drug use.

Why Drug Use?

The basic fact behind drug use is the desire for pleasure, real or imagined. This includes the pleasure of relief from pain. The strength of this desire is in proportion to the strength of the pleasure, including the relief from pain.

Not only have all past policies failed to stem the tide of drug use and its consequent harms, but they have greatly enlarged all the harms associated with drug use, and created new harms far more dangerous than any due to the drugs used.

The alternative most often, and now ever more insistently presented to our mainstream, official law-and-punishment policy is decriminalization — frequently but erroneously called legalization by some. If drug use is no longer a crime, it is said, the crime associated with it will disappear. And, since this associated crime by far outweighs any harm from the drugs themselves, so the argument goes, we will be better off. The market will eventually take care of the prevalence of drug use. This argument is usually supported by references to our experience regarding alcohol prohibition and decriminalization.

The Perils of Decriminalization

It is true that the crime associated with drug use will largely end when legitimate market forces take over trade for use. But the experience with alcohol has shown us that while the associated crime will end, the harm intrinsic to the substance itself does not decrease, and may even in-

crease. Market forces operate legitimately, but they also operate on a profit system that demands growth in what it sells. Those who fear that decriminalization will increase drug use are probably correct in this assessment. We may add a drug problem to our considerable alcohol problem. Decriminalizing drugs will not solve our problems unless we do it in a way that will lower the use of drugs.

There is only one way to bring drug use under control (although we will never be able to eliminate it). We must institute steps that will replace the failing battle for a drug-free America with a policy of free drugs. Every adult who wants them should be allowed to use drugs, free of charge. To do so, he or she must follow regulations to ensure that such use will not endanger others, and must confirm knowledge concerning the effects and dangers of drugs — a process not unlike that followed for driving automobiles. Such drug use shall only be allowed in designated places which should have a totally uncoerced, non-punitive, non-stigmatized atmosphere. Such a policy will do firmly what is now held desirable but is only haphazardly accomplished: total universal education about drugs, via driving test-like procedures.

Such a policy will take every and all profit out of drug production and trade. This in turn will end any incentive to produce drugs, especially if private production and trade remain punishable. From this follows that there will be no incentive to seek customers. It is highly likely, after all, that drug use is not fostered by demand, but by production in search of profits.

Government Created the Problem

There may be objections to the idea of government providing what are harmful substances. Of course, government now subsidizes tobacco, just as it allows,

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Horst Senger is a California-based writer on criminal justice subjects. A member of the American Society of Criminology and the Western Society of Criminology, he has been a probation volunteer in the Los Angeles area for the past 10 years.

Letters

To the editor:

In your Sept. 15 issue you had an article about bar-code computer systems for the control of criminal evidence and other property storage. The Lakewood Police Department developed one of the first such systems and was operating with it by May 1986.

The Lakewood system operates on a mainframe computer which provides capacity far beyond that of a PC. The system has been refined since it was started and it now provides the status

and location of tens of thousands of items, automatically issues property status sheets with bar codes to the officers who booked the items, and provides the department hundreds of hours of clerical time that would otherwise be needed for inventory work. This system was reported in *The Police Chief*, September 1986, and in *Nation's Cities Weekly*, Nov. 10, 1986.

CAPT. GARY R. BARBOUR
Lakewood Police Department
Investigation Division
Lakewood, Colo.

Spread out across the high plains of North Dakota, patrolling roads ranging from fast-paced Interstates to often-deserted county gravel roads, is a hearty band of 119 state troopers, the men and women who make up the smallest state police agency in the United States. They frequently work in daunting isolation, manning posts at which they may be the only state law-enforcement presence for miles around. As the needs of the job would seem to dictate, they are an intrepid lot, selected for their high standards of morality and their ability to exercise independent judgment, and trained to uphold the 53-year tradition of the "finest law-enforcement agency in the Midwest."

And riding herd on the 70,000-square-mile operation is a veteran trooper who, if not the youngest state police executive in the nation, is certainly among the youngest. Col. Brian C. Berg, a farm-raised North Dakota native, was appointed Superintendent in 1985 at the tender age of 34, with the solid backing of his comrades in the Highway Patrol, and he has worn the Superintendent's insignia with unsurpassed pride since then.

For all of his youthfulness, Berg brought an enviable list of credentials to the post. By the time of his appointment, he had already served as commanding officer of two district patrol stations, and had completed a

bachelor's degree in business administration as well as the tough Traffic Institute long course in police administration. He also brought with him a gift for professional insight and a strong sense of commitment to the officers working for him and to the public trust placed in him.

Berg readily admits that patrolling the vast stretches of North Dakota would be indescribably difficult without the support of the "honest, hard-working people" that populate the state and without the solid, non-territorial relationship that exists between the Highway Patrol and the county and local law-enforcement agencies dotting the landscape. To his view of things, the situation is quite plainly "unique."

The morality that pervades North Dakotans is a trait that Berg seeks out in the individuals recruited for the Highway Patrol, and he is confident that he is getting just that kind of recruit. Certainly he tries to insure that the Highway Patrol offers a competitive salary, but the principal attraction of a career with the Patrol, as he sees it, is that the agency is a service-oriented organization "that believes in high standards of morality," and people seem to want to be a part of that.

Although the Highway Patrol is concerned first and

foremost with traffic safety, as the name would suggest, the role of the patrol trooper hardly stops there. Troopers can expect to serve as accident investigators, educators, trainers, safety inspectors and much more. They have to be able to work with a variety of other law enforcers, from local police and county sheriffs to tribal police on Indian reservations and Air Force security police. Says Berg, "I guess our philosophy is that as small as we are, and as diverse as we are, we have to have quality people."

Berg believes in the importance of having his officers working with him, rather than for him. He used that belief to good advantage upon his appointment as Superintendent, when he assembled a committee of top patrol commanders — many of them his former colleagues in rank — to help him chart a course for the agency. Where he agreed with the committee, he implemented their suggestions. Where he differed, he stuck with his own clear sense of direction for the agency and then won the respect of superiors, peers and subordinates for the tough judgment calls he made. But at no point along the way has he lost sight of the fact that he's running a business: the business of selling safety and security to the public. And he sells that service to the public the same way he sells ideas to those in his agency — by working hard to win trust, confidence and respect.

"When you have law enforcement enforcing a speed-limit law that the public does not necessarily believe in, then that law should be changed."

Col. Brian C. Berg

Superintendent of the North Dakota Highway Patrol

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Your agency is the smallest state police or highway patrol agency in the country, yet you're responsible for patrolling a state about the size of Missouri or Washington, each of which has about 10 times the manpower that you do. How do you manage it?

BERG: We really have to credit the people that live here for a great deal of that. We have a very home-grown atmosphere here. Family morals and morals toward law enforcement and justice and fairness are really instilled from birth. They're an honest, hard-working people, and that really assists us and allows law enforcement in general not to need as many people as a community that doesn't have those types of values. We're real proud of the geographical area that we live in, and the honest, hard-working people that we do have. Plus, we have such an excellent rapport with other law-enforcement agencies in this state, which enables us and enables the sheriffs' offices and the police departments not to need as many personnel as a larger community, because we do work so well together out here. Everybody knows everybody else. We have one state radio communication system with the capability to go into all law-

enforcement agencies in the state. When a major crime occurs, we are all in constant communication through that system. That system ties us together so that it doesn't really matter which department you're working for out there. You have the access to the same information, and the officers can communicate among themselves about what is going on in the community. So that openness among our agencies helps everybody out. It helps the taxpayer out, because that cooperation and understanding enables us to get by with smaller agencies.

LEN: To put it mildly, that sounds like a rather uncommon, if not unique approach. . .

BERG: That's a very safe assessment. We've had people come up here for training programs, and they all walk around shaking their heads because they can't believe that we have this kind of a system. We have what we call a Signal 100, a statewide roadblock system, in which if there is a major crime in a certain location, we can activate every law-enforcement agency within a 100- to 150-mile radius of that location. Outsiders can't believe that we can do that, but we've had very good results with that kind of activity. We had a recent homicide up in Minot and we arrested the guy seven or eight hours later, and the reason for that apprehension

is because the sheriff's office, the police department and the Highway Patrol all worked together so well that we could check out the areas that we thought the suspect would be in. We located the vehicle, and we found the guy hiding in a haystack. And it was all because of the cooperation and the unity among law-enforcement agencies in this unique setting of ours.

Traffic, first and foremost

LEN: To set the record straight, how are the responsibilities of your agency delineated? Where does the Highway Patrol's role start and end?

BERG: We are concerned first and foremost with traffic. Our primary concern when we were established in 1935 was to give assistance to local agencies in accident investigation and traffic law enforcement. I think we've done that very successfully. We have a highly trained staff of people, with accident reconstruction specialists in virtually every part of the state. We're really into traffic safety. I think we rate about number three or four in the United States in terms of the lowest death rate per 100 million vehicle-miles. That's very important, because in our rural communities medical services can be quite some distance away at times, and this adds to

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"If we received the kinds of interest from the public that some of the larger cities get, where you can be wrestling with a guy and crowds just walk on by like you're not even there, we just couldn't exist out here."

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the mortality rate when there is a vehicle crash.

So our major role is traffic safety and highway service to the public, but in the laws of North Dakota, any law-enforcement officer assumes the authority of the other agency that has asked for their assistance. If we are assisting a small town with an investigation, we would assume their authority while we work with them, and vice versa if a local department is assisting us.

LEN: About how many miles of highway do your 119 troopers patrol?

BERG: It's hard to say, but we probably spend the majority of our time on the state and Federal roads. We do have a lot of good county road systems in the state as well, and depending on the type of activity that's going on we will work those as well. We respond to accidents statewide, whether it be a county prairie trail, a gravel road or whatever. But there's very little patrolling done on, say, a gravel road that carries very little traffic. We concentrate basically on the major arteries that carry the majority of the traffic.

LEN: With the kind of manpower you have available to deploy, and given the geographic spread of the coverage, I'd imagine that two-officer patrols must be a practical impossibility...

BERG: That's absolutely right. We have 53 counties in the state and we have people stationed in 46 different locations, with the majority of those locations being one-man posts. We normally have our people stationed in the county seats, and at a bare minimum there will be a county sheriff in that location as well. In one location that I can think of, we have one person stationed, the sheriff has one deputy, and the town is large enough to have maybe one city policeman. So the entire county consists of four sworn law-enforcement officers. When you combine those forces, then you have reasonably decent response to a major situation, whether it be a hostage situation or an armed robbery or whatever. You may not have the Highway Patrol backup there right away, but you can usually get some assistance from one of those other agencies.

LEN: From a practical, operational standpoint, are your troopers usually out on the road for most of a shift, or do they mostly stay put and await calls, patrolling only some of the time?

BERG: We feel that covering our roadways is very important, so we're a very proactive organization in that respect. Three and a half million miles a year may not mean a great deal to some of the larger agencies, but in our rural state that's an awful lot of miles, and that's what we put on in a year. We believe in patrolling to prevent accidents and other things from occurring. Because of our diversity, though, and our large geographical area, I would say that we spend only four to five hours of an average shift on patrol. We get involved in so many different things. We're really into education, for example. We feel that if we can educate our young people and our citizens in general as to traffic safety, it really assists us on the enforcement end of it. So we're into every school every year with educational programs, we try to contact as many service clubs and senior

citizen groups as we can, we set up booths at our state fair, at different malls, things like that. We inspect every school bus in the state every fall. We check about 5 percent of the registered vehicles in the state for safety inspections. We do about 5,000 tractor-trailer inspections a year. We handle the weight-enforcement program for trucks. We run the statewide training center, where all law enforcers are trained, so a lot of our officers get involved in doing instruction. So we're very diverse in our functions, and it does cut down on the amount of patrolling time that we do. Given all that we do, four or five hours of patrol per shift is about all we can expect to get out of our people.

LEN: Given the diversity of responsibilities, it would seem an impossibility for a police agency of your size without the ongoing cooperation of the general public...

BERG: That's absolutely right, and we keep patting them on the back for it, because without their cooperation it just could not be done. If we received the kinds of interest from the public that some of the larger cities get, where you can be wrestling with a guy and crowds will just walk on by like you're not even there, we just couldn't exist out here.

Selecting for safety

LEN: Officer safety must be an ongoing concern among your troopers, considering the great distances that there must be between them during routine patrol operations. Are the troopers generally trained and equipped to handle things on their own to best possible advantage?

BERG: An easy answer to that question is yes. In fact, we feel that selection of officers is a number-one priority. You can train them all you want, but you really need to start with a good, sound individual, one that is equipped to use his head more than anything else. So we start out by really spending some money and a lot of time in selecting our people. We really are confident that we are selecting good, sound individuals that can use really good judgment and not overreact to a situation —

supposed to be a firm citizen of the community. He is supposed to have good family relations, a religious background, and high moral standards. We try to live up to that, and I think that is what attracts people to us. We find that most of our applicants are of above-average intelligence, and I think they're looking at us as an organization that believes in high standards of morality, and they want to be a part of that.

LEN: As laudable as those standards are, it's also nice to be able to entice people into a law-enforcement career with the promise of reasonable wages and benefits. Can you compete effectively in that respect with other police agencies and with the private sector?

BERG: We have had a very difficult financial time in this state over the last five or six years, where dollars have really been tight. But I guess we have a pay base that is comparable to some other professions in the state — I'm thinking of the teaching profession — so we can compete for those people with the four-year college degrees. It is a service-oriented organization, and we try to preach that it is. Certainly we are very much an enforcement agency, but in the course of enforcement you're providing a service to the people, whether by keeping the accident rate down or keeping their environment safe. So if it's a person that wants to serve in a capacity such as this, and if it can be competitive in salary with some of the other service-oriented functions, such as teaching — say, \$22,000 to \$25,000 a year — then we can attract them and hold them.

LEN: So you want the people who are looking for a service-oriented career in the first instance, and then the appropriate salary will follow, rather than the other way around...

BERG: Absolutely. If he's here only for the money, he's in the wrong profession.

The stress of road patrol

LEN: Officer safety also relates in a way to job-related stress, and I'd imagine that there must be a real potential for certain kinds of stress for the officer who's out

"Out here the law-enforcement officer is supposed to be a firm citizen of the community, have good family relations, a religious background and high moral standards."

because if you overreact to a situation, you inflame it and you've got more than you can handle. It would be very dangerous to that officer out there, who may not have any assistance for a half-hour or so. We require a minimum of two years of college, and most of the people we hire have four-year college degrees. So we have a very educated group, but even more so than education, we like to think they use good old common horse sense. That's probably even more important. Our training is extensive. We send them through about 22 weeks of basic academy, so we try to expose them to most of the things they're going to encounter when they get out on the road. It's probably about as long a training course as anybody has. We require annual in-service training, and most of our people attend specialized courses. About 10 percent of our people have attended Northwestern's nine-month management program. Probably about 10 percent of our management have attended the FBI Academy. So we have numerous advanced courses that our people attend, and I guess that our philosophy is that as small as we are, and as diverse as we are, we have to have quality people. We strongly believe in quality over quantity.

LEN: Since recruiting for a police agency is likely to be harder in a full-employment economy, how do you come up with the quality of candidates you seem to want?

BERG: I think one is the respect of the profession. I think law enforcement really needs to serve as leaders — not only as leaders in the profession, but leaders in the community. Morality is a very important issue, and probably one that the big-city atmosphere does not necessarily endorse. The public expects law enforcement to be honest and good family people. Given the nature of the job, the people involved in it might sometimes feel that they have a right to drink excessively because the job stresses you out. You might feel obligated to break up your family because that is seen as a trait of law-enforcement officers. We have to try to get away from that. Out here the law-enforcement officer is

there patrolling on long, dark, deserted stretches of roadway. Do you deal with stress as a separate issue, or can you recruit people who are particularly well suited to working alone under such conditions?

BERG: You have a real good perception for these things, don't you? I think stress in any job is a big, important issue that we should all deal with. In the law-enforcement business in recent years, every seminar you go to has something to do with job-related stress. But, number one, you have to screen that individual upon application, so that you don't have an individual who needs to have excitement in front of him every minute and will get bored and depressed if things are too quiet, or someone who cracks under pressure when things get a little exciting. It does happen out here. But in our training programs we try to explain the value of stress, first of all. You need a certain amount of stress on the job. You also have to learn how to handle the extra stress that you acquire during the day. Physical fitness is very important to us. We stress it in the academy, and we have a mandatory physical fitness program in our agency. We do provide our officers with a physical examination. If they're under 40 years of age they get one every three years, and if they're over 40 they have a physical examination paid by the department every year to try and keep an eye on those things. We have an employee assistance program in our agency. You as an employee, your spouse or your dependent children, if you're having some kind of problems — marital, financial, whatever — you can seek counseling at no cost to you.

LEN: Would that include substance-abuse problems, whether alcohol or drugs?

BERG: Absolutely. If an individual is having a disorder of some kind, and maybe it's being reflected in his job performance, then that program can be very, very useful. It's a continuous program. You need a physical release of those stresses, you need people that can han-

LEN interview: North Dakota's Brian Berg

dle stress, you need to make them and their spouses aware of it, and then you have to have a source they can go to for releasing it, from a professional standpoint.

LEN: One of the things that was a fact of life for highway patrollers nationwide in the last few years was the debate over the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit. Even with the increase to 65, which is presumably in effect on Interstates throughout North Dakota, are you still faced with large numbers of speeding drivers?

BERG: Yes. Of course, that was only for the Interstate system, and our rural four-lane U.S. highways are still 55. It's interesting that you bring that issue up right after the stress issue, because that is a stressful situation. When you have law enforcement enforcing a speed-limit law that the public does not necessarily believe in, that does create resentment toward authority, and I guess that's one of the reasons why we out west, with our wide-open spaces, felt that if 60 or 70 or 80 percent of the people don't believe that 55 is appealing on our Interstate system, then that law should be changed. Now with 65, I have to say, the public is very supportive of that speed limit. They are staying very close to that with just a small number of violations, to the tune of maybe 5, 6 or 7 percent of the people traveling above it, maybe 3 or 4 miles an hour over. So we have a very good compliance on our 65-mile-an-hour speed limits. With 55 on the rural roads, people still feel it should be between 60 and 65, and that's what they're driving.

LEN: What's the typical Highway Patrol response to speeding? Do you try to nail all speeders, or is the enforcement more selective, geared perhaps toward the most flagrant or most erratic drivers?

BERG: The drunken driver is our number-one problem, here as well as nationwide. Alcohol and vehicles just do not mix. It still kills about half of our traffic fatalities, so that's our top concern. As far as speeding goes, we have a written policy that says, barring other circumstances, you will give a verbal warning up to a certain point, a written warning up to a certain point, and issue a citation after. If you say you're going to the hospital for an emergency or something like that, we're certainly going to be receptive and help you get to the hospital. But if you say you were just running a little late and things got away from you, then we feel that you should be treated like the next person. That's why we have written policy guidelines to follow. Certainly if other factors enter into it, then the officer is at liberty to take enforcement action that he feels necessary, but as a general rule, Officer A is going to follow the same guidelines as Officer B. We feel that's the way you ought to be treated.

DWI drivers' rationalization

LEN: Earlier this year, North Dakota reported a slight increase in the level of incarcerations in 1987, with DWI arrests said to account for the largest share of nearly 20,000 arrests. How large a problem does the Highway Patrol face with respect to DWI motorists?

BERG: It's a large problem. We have a very rural atmosphere out here, as we've talked about, and there seems to be a justification built in that since there aren't public transportation systems within the state, if I have to drive to another small town, and if I'm going to consume alcohol while I'm at that other town, then I need to drive home because that's the only way to get around. So it's perfectly justified to do so, in their minds. So we're battling that type of stigma that it's all right to drive when you've been drinking, because I'm not a criminal if I'm arrested for DWI. If I kill somebody in an automobile, that's not a criminal offense; it's an accident. We don't believe that. We believe that if you ply yourself with intoxicating beverages and then go out and kill another human being, and it's your fault, then that's pretty serious stuff.

LEN: There does seem to be something about drunken driving that would fly in the face of your describing North Dakotans as upstanding, moralistic folks...

BERG: That's exactly right, but not until they truly realize the danger and the fact that they're harming their neighbor to engage in that behavior will things change. That's why we feel that the education aspect of

what we're doing in conjunction with enforcement is so important, to create an awareness out there that this kind of behavior is killing people. You're depriving your neighbor of something when you take his life or take his property by damaging his vehicle. That awareness has to come through. There are conflicting aims and needs, but it's an atmosphere that's almost bred in from day one, that to have a drink with your neighbor is friendly, and therefore you're not really hurting anybody when you need to drive home after sloshing down a fifth of booze. That's a stigma we have to overcome, and I think we're progressing very well out here in that respect. We have to continually deal with it, because from a traffic standpoint it's probably our greatest problem.

LEN: How tough are the state laws regarding DWI?

BERG: We have some of the best laws in the nation, we feel. We have the "per se" law, which is that you are presumed to be under the influence if you test in excess of .10. That was changed about four or five years ago from the presumed to the per se. What happens is that if I arrest you, and you check out in excess of .10, I will remove your driver's license from you immediately. I'll give a driving permit that allows you to drive for 20 days to get to a hearing. That's just administrative process, and doesn't even deal with the criminal offense. From the criminal aspect, for a first offense you probably won't get any jail time — maybe a \$300 to \$500 fine

"It's an atmosphere that's almost bred in from day one, that you're not really hurting anybody when you need to drive home after sloshing down a fifth of booze."

— but your driver's license is going to be suspended for 90 days. After 30 days you can get a working permit. But that's only for first offenses. After that, you can't get a working permit, and for a second offense you're going to lose your driver's license for a year, as well as facing some jail time and mandatory evaluation for alcohol abuse. If there is deemed to be a problem as a result of the evaluation, then counseling is needed in order to get your driver's license back. So I guess I feel we have a pretty effective system from the legal standpoint.

LEN: Not long ago, a sheriff in Grand Forks County had several run-ins with the law for driving while intoxicated. Was there any effort, conscious or otherwise, to make an example of him, given what you've said about the popular perception of the virtuousness of North Dakota law-enforcement officers?

BERG: He was the first sheriff in the state's history to be removed by the Governor, so I guess that speaks for itself. He was sent for evaluation, he was required to take treatment, and he did not comply with that. The people in that community then petitioned the Governor to remove him, which the Governor did. So I guess in answer to the question, he was treated as an example that law enforcement has to be above all this.

LEN: When your troopers are confronted with a traffic accident, DWI or otherwise, how much of a crimp in your staffing ability is there as a result of the trooper taking the time to conduct accident investigations and do other follow-up work?

BERG: It certainly takes him off the road. But if he is doing accident follow-up, he's still available in that community, so that if another emergency comes along, he can respond to it. It's the same with the school setting. If his work takes him into the classroom to talk to the first graders, and he's then needed in that community, we can get a hold of him and he can respond to that situation. It does cramp us for the proactive enforcement that we've talked about, but I guess we feel the education and other things are all proactive policies that can help avoid enforcement at a later point in time.

Snowfall fallacies

LEN: How does the winter affect your patrol force? Do troopers switch from standard cruisers to four-wheel-drive vehicles for patrolling, or do they simply stay in

the barracks and wait for calls to come in?

BERG: Well, there's a certain fallacy built into that. Having lived in Chicago for a year, I can understand people thinking that everything in North Dakota stands still when you get a heavy snowfall. But we have a very efficient road-maintenance system out here. We can have a blizzard that will sock us in for three days, and then within 12 to 18 hours after that blizzard is over the roads are very clear. We have the equipment to deal with that out here, so things go on very much as needed. Certainly we get our snowstorms, and we do have four-wheel-drive vehicles that we use to respond to emergency situations. We also chain up our patrol cars and they become very effective in the snow as well. But it's not nearly as bad as people think.

LEN: Are matters helped by the fact that the residents are used to blizzards, so that at the very least they know how to drive in the snow, and when not to drive?

BERG: That's right. My first assignment was up in Grand Forks where there's a big Air Force base, and we used to chuckle at the first snowfall, because it seemed that that was a good reason for many of the out-of-staters at the base to go sliding into a ditch. They just weren't used to driving in those conditions. Our local people are very good about it. They slow down, because they know that there might not be somebody to come

along and assist them. They know that they have to rely on their own driving ability. And also, back East the snow may fall and lay on the road. Out here we get wind with our snow, and it blows off the road. And it's cold enough so that it doesn't stick. So the roads don't necessarily get icy when we have a snowstorm. It'll blow off the road, so it's really not that difficult. There may be some stretches where it gets icy and visibility gets down to zero, but that's not too many days out of the winter

LEN: I'd imagine that your state's long stretches of highway can affect the motorist just as much as the trooper, in that calls for aid may result in a prolonged wait for a trooper to show up. Is there a median response time that you shoot for?

BERG: Well, it varies so much because if something happens within an area of a larger community, where we have somebody out on a regular basis, then 10 or 15 minutes would be a real quick response. But you get out into the rural areas, where maybe we've got to locate the guy because he's on a day off or he's out of the area on another assignment, we may have to send somebody in from an area that has manpower to spare, so the wait may be 45 minutes to an hour — especially if it's a bad accident or something, where the sheriff or the local agency needs some technical assistance with the thing. They may be waiting quite a while.

LEN: But from what you've said, apparently in more cases than not, unacceptable response times can be offset by simply calling on the services of the sheriff and his patrol forces?

BERG: Normally, in a case like that, the sheriff has probably responded and then they're calling for us to provide some technical backup or even to handle the accident. But they are on-scene too, so the person may be waiting for someone to come along and investigate the accident, but possibly isn't waiting too terribly long for help to arrive.

LEN: In the case of dual response to a crime scene or an accident, who would have predominant jurisdiction — your agency or the sheriff?

BERG: It really doesn't get to be a problem, because normally the call is probably coming into the sheriff's office and they have called us in to handle it. If they want

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Berg: 'We want independent thinkers'

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to handle the accident, it isn't a big problem to us, although usually they will ask us to handle it, and that's certainly what we're there for. I could probably count on one hand the number of problems we've had in that respect in the last four or five years. It just doesn't happen that often.

Clean-up patrol

LEN: In 1986, a state study reported that 75 percent of the state's rural police and fire departments were unprepared to handle hazardous material spills. Has that picture changed very much since then?

BERG: Well, North Dakota is probably not alone in that situation. I would think that other states face it as well. From a law-enforcement standpoint, we have done extensive training on the response to hazardous materials. The problem is that to deal with hazardous materials you need specialized equipment. So the question is, have the fire departments or the sheriffs been equipped with the proper breathing apparatus and other things to handle the spills? To that I would have to say no, it probably hasn't improved a great deal since 1986. What we do have is a statewide response team, operating through the fire marshal's office, to coordinate things and to obtain necessary chemicals and equipment. It may take several hours to deal with a spill or a gas cloud, but we can have people on scene fairly rapidly, and again, working together we can evacuate a community fairly rapidly. Where we have a downfall is in having the proper technical equipment to respond to it. Law enforcement mainly responds to identify the substance, to control traffic through the area, to evacuate people, and we pretty much rely on the fire marshal's office to worry about cleanup and controlling the spill itself. Many times we call on the carrier that is transporting the commodity to come out and deal with the technical aspects of the spill. So I don't think it's the knowledge we lack; it's the equipment needed that we don't always have.

LEN: North Dakota is home to two large Air Force bases, so I'd imagine that hazardous materials must include nuclear weapons and other military materiel. Does your agency have a specialized policy to deal with an emergency such as that, should one arise?

BERG: The Air Force is very well equipped to handle hazardous materials, and with them transporting the equipment, we rely heavily on them to handle the technical aspect if one of their units is involved in a leakage or an accident or an explosion. We then serve to evacuate people as needed, and rely on the Air Force for technical work — a responsibility that they gladly accept. They have the technology, they have the equipment to deal with it, and, frankly, they have the manpower fairly close at hand, because the missiles and things are mostly in the northern part of the state and they are serviced on a regular basis from those bases. So they're pretty well equipped. The only thing we have to be concerned about is the community not understanding what's going on and things of that nature.

LEN: The geography of North Dakota also points to a long and unprotected border with Canada, which would seem to leave a fairly wide-open door for people who want to smuggle something into this country, from weapons to drugs and everything in between...

BERG: People too. And they're not Canadians either. They've probably come into Canada because that's a fairly remote area as well in certain parts, and then they can come into the states through a non-monitored border at certain locations. It might be Iranians or who knows what.

LEN: Do you confront much in the way of smuggling activity, whether human or commodity-oriented?

BERG: Some. I wouldn't say a lot. We do have Customs at certain ports of entry, and some Border Patrol units along the Canadian border. There again, we turn to the issue of assistance, and we work very well with them, as they do with us in dealing with these things. We do pick up some drugs coming across, some people coming across, and other commodities — even things as silly as a piece of furniture stuck in a load of grain, which we

discovered this summer. The people were just trying to avoid paying duty on it. In one case, the Customs agents had called one of our units when they had picked up a guy who turned out to be wanted for murder in another state. I wouldn't say it's necessarily a problem, because it's there and we deal with it, but it's not of epidemic proportions. The border between the United States and Canada is fairly civilized.

LEN: What is your agency doing in a general sense to respond to drug trafficking through the area?

BERG: Well, we have some concerns because of the pressure that is being put on the Southern states and the Southwestern states, that the movement of drugs will shift and they'll bring it in through the West Coast or the East Coast and then ship it cross-country. And, of course, having a major Interstate that crosses our state, and also having a foreign border without a whole lot of coverage up there, we suspect that there's a fair amount of drugs that may be coming through our state as well as coming into the state for sale. So what we have done is to

"To deal with hazardous materials you need specialized equipment. I don't think it's the knowledge we lack; it's the equipment needed that we don't always have."

train all of our road officers, plus about 150 city and county people, to look for these carriers that are transporting the drugs. This way, when we make a traffic stop we can gain a little knowledge of what's going on and what's being shipped through the state, whether it's weapons, drugs or people.

LEN: Is there a statewide policy comparable to the zero-tolerance effort put in place by the Customs Service?

BERG: I'd have to say it's not comparable to zero tolerance. We may make arrests on small amounts, but we don't impound the car or the truck that we find it in.

Life on the farm

LEN: In some farm states of the Midwest, farmers who have been hurt by falling crop prices have turned in some instances to marijuana cultivation — sort of a modern-age moonshining operation. Has there been any evidence of this activity in your state?

BERG: No. In fact, in recent years there may have been a decrease in the growth of marijuana in the state. There was a little activity here a few years ago, but in these rural communities, where law enforcement knows a lot of the people and what to look for, if there is a concern we can work with the local agencies' drug-enforcement units, using our two airplanes. Those pilots have been trained to spot the growth of marijuana, and we'll assist local agencies with aerial surveys if needed. But I really don't think there's a lot of that going on. It seems like people out here know what their neighbors are doing, and if they don't approve of it they'll see that something is done about it. Plus, we're a prairie state, not a heavily wooded area, and so it does make visibility easy. That makes it tough to grow illegal crops.

LEN: In a general sense, what impact has the 1988 drought and the related economic squeeze had on crime rates in rural parts of your state? Any changes in various categories of spontaneous violent crime, such as domestic violence or assaults?

BERG: There's certainly been an increase, but I don't really think there's been an abrupt change in it. With the hot weather we had this summer, it was certainly a busy summer from all law-enforcement standpoints. One of the major things the drought has an effect on is people not having employment, with this causing bad checks or non-payment of things, as opposed to violent crimes. Among the family farmers we're probably seeing an increased suicide rate, stemming from internal depression in the family, rather than an outward aggression. Again, they're private people, and they don't involve other people until it's absolutely necessary.

LEN: A farm economy would also seem to lend itself to the theft of farm vehicles, some of which can command six-figure prices. Is this a problem of any particular consequence, whether in terms of actual theft or insurance-related fraud?

BERG: There's some of it, but it's very, very small. If Farmer Brown leaves his four-wheel-drive versatile out in the yard, it's not an easy thing to steal. First of all, someone would have to know how to run it in order to steal it. From a fraud standpoint, I guess we've had some of that with regard to farm foreclosures, where they have tried to write it off or put it someplace else where it can be picked up later. But outright theft is very minimal.

Streamlined organization

LEN: Your earlier description of the deployment of your forces seems to suggest that even with a predominance of one-officer posts, you would have to have a fairly streamlined organizational structure in order to man all

the posts and still have enough personnel left for command and supervision and for other activities of the agency...

BERG: That's a fair assessment. We have the state divided up into eight districts, each of which has a commander with two supervisors under him. Each of the sergeants, the supervisors, has maybe six or seven or eight men under him. But that district may cover as much area as an entire state does out East. Our biggest district covers a 10-county area, about 110 miles by 90 miles. That's a lot of area for those people to cover. We feel very fortunate in the fact that in those district offices we have computer systems that are linked with the mainframe in Bismarck. So we have a record-keeping system that can be applied to our entire statewide deployment. It's good to have that kind of capability.

LEN: Are there ever problems in terms of a supervision gap, where there appears not to be enough first-line supervisors and middle managers to handle the personnel under them?

BERG: There probably is a weakness in that the supervisor doesn't get to his people as often as he should, and from my management standpoint it's a case of his not getting to know his personnel and their day-to-day changes — if the trooper is on a downward swing, or if he's experiencing some family problems. You need to be talking with that guy on a regular basis in order to feel that out and try to help him with his problems. That's what the supervisor's there for, in our minds. He's not there just to supervise how many widgets the guy's producing. But going back to the selection of our people, we want to select people who are independent thinkers. We train people to make their own judgments, and we try to select people who have that quality. Then, hopefully, when they get out in those remote areas with limited supervision, we can trust that individual to the fullest and know that he's responding to the public's needs and not abusing the public trust or his authority. We know that he's doing things right.

LEN: You were appointed in 1985 from a captain's rank to the superintendency of the Highway Patrol. At the least, that kind of move would seem to offer the potential for some problems in that people who were once your bosses suddenly became your subordinates. How did you deal with that issue to avert serious problems?

BERG: I'd like to say carefully or tactfully. But one of the things I did was to establish a committee within the organization involving top-level people, commanders and above, and we decided collectively what needed to be done within the organization. If I was in agreement with those types of things, I went ahead and did them. I

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We read and review:

Police spying examined

Undercover: Police Surveillance in America.

By Gary T. Marx.

A 20th Century Fund Book,
University of California Press,
1988.

By Thomas A. Reppetto
President

Citizens Crime Commission
of New York City, Inc.

Espionage has traditionally been a topic that has fascinated a wide audience. There is something for every taste, from sophisticated to slapdash. Spy novelists range from Joseph Conrad through John LeCarre to Ian Fleming. And, there is now the emerging and highly popular non-fiction genre of exposes of alleged misdeeds by American or British intelligence agencies, as chronicled by former employees. These have become so common that surely all Western spy schools must now include a course on how to find a good literary agent. (In the rival Eastern camp, no doubt, the course for potential blabbermouth employees focuses on how to locate a good funeral director.)

Most of the attention in spy literature has been concentrated on the foreign rather than the domestic side of the business. It is easier to justify spying on a potential enemy than one's own citizens, although in certain periods of our national history even espionage in the name of national defense has been considered despicable. In the 1930's, when Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson learned that we were reading Japan's secret code messages, he announced that "Gentlemen do not read other gentlemen's mail," and abolished the American decrypting organization known as the "Black Chamber." A decade later, as Secretary of War, Stimson was

happy to have the results of Allied code-breaking. In the opinion of some historians, without such breakthroughs as "Ultra" and "Magic," we would have lost the war.

On the domestic side, there is generally a consensus that in a democracy government should not spy on its own citizens except when it is absolutely necessary. But, of course, what constitutes absolute necessity? It is to this question that the present work is essentially addressed.

Gary T. Marx, a professor of sociology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been a long-time student of police and other investigative agencies, and thus he is well qualified to write on the subject. Marx begins by indicating that his initial interest in covert police tactics grew out of a 1963 incident in Berkeley, Calif., when, as a student at the local university, he was active in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). After a major fund-raising effort, the group's treasurer disappeared with the money. According to Marx, she was a police agent, as were several other disruptive members. He records how he felt betrayed by the treasurer, a person "I had respected and trusted." This caused Marx to question his youthful image of police as archetypal Boy Scouts, derived from his participation in a scout troop sponsored by the Los Angeles Police Department.

But the law-enforcement reader should not jump to hasty conclusions. Marx's standard for police is not a hasty reworking of the Scout's oath by an ivory-tower academic. His work is thorough and not at all unsympathetic to the police. One gets the impression that his youthful admiration for cops has not totally dissolved.

Marx surveys past and present

undercover work based on voluminous records and extensive interviews with Federal agents and local police. He looks at a variety of undercover tactics, such as sting operations, use of informants, decoys, computer dossiers, electronic surveillance, and more. He examines the consequences that undercover operations can have for targets, third parties, informers, and the police themselves.

In analyzing cases like Abscam, Marx draws an important distinction between people who are corrupt and those who are simply corruptible. He wonders if the government should be testing individuals to determine the latter. Marx asks: Do undercover tactics control crime or create it? His essential conclusion is that various undercover operations should be methods of last resort, carried out under tight controls.

Books on domestic espionage are usually "as told to" tales of a law-enforcement operation, highlighting the brilliant work of the person doing the telling and the stupidity of his bureaucratic rivals and/or superiors, or else a polemic against law enforcement of the "we wuz robbed" variety. The latter are especially likely to come from convicted defendants or their embarrassed lawyers. Marx's book is neither. Though one can debate both the findings and conclusions, this is a well-researched survey of the field with a carefully reasoned analysis of some of the central questions undercover operations present.

If the law-enforcement reader is looking for a colorful story, punctuated by gun battles and car chases, this book is not the place to find it. But for individuals who are serious students of their profession, this is an important addition to their library.

Occult crime growing nationwide

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than 40 "survivors" of ritualized child abuse, many of them with "generational" involvement, meaning that their entire families were involved.

Simandl told LEN it is difficult to get convictions in these types of cases for several reasons.

"The problem in ritual abuse of children is that it takes a long period of time before this really comes out," he said. Survivors often don't come forward with their allegations until many years have passed. And they often suffer from mental illness, which makes hamper their ability to provide testimony.

Most police agencies don't have the time to carry out investigations into ritual abuse, Simandl said, adding that ritual-abuse of

fenders, who may come from all walks of life, cover their crimes well.

Reluctant Prosecutors

"And in many cases, prosecutors are reluctant to go into the ritualistic end of it," he said.

But he is convinced that the accounts of survivors are true. A common thread of crimes — child pornography and prostitution, drugs, kidnapping and arson — recurs in the accounts of survivors, he said.

No one knows the true prevalence of occult-related crimes, since no statistics on them are compiled. But the huge number of requests these "occult cops" receive daily for assistance and advice from law-enforcement agents around the country shows

that the problem is growing nationwide.

Wilson said that incidents occur in Denver "probably more often than is known" and she likens the upsurge of occult-related crime to the growing problem of teen-age gang activity in some major U.S. cities.

And, according to Simandl, who receives 15 inquiries a day, the incidents have no geographical boundaries. "They seem to go over in many different areas and a number of different states."

In the next issue of LEN, the "occult cops" will describe how they proceed with investigations of occult-related crime and offer some advice on how law-enforcement agencies should handle them.

Future danger and the Sixth Amendment

Continued from Page 5

counsel had all occurred before Dr. Grigson examined him in the county jail, it is clear that his Sixth Amendment right to counsel had attached at the time. See *Estelle*, 451 U.S. at 469; *Kirby v. Illinois*, 406 U.S. 682, 688-689 (1972). The State does not contest the lower court's finding that Satterwhite did not waive his right to consult with this attorney before participating in the psychiatric examination."

Error Warrants Reversal

Having concluded that the defendant's Sixth Amendment rights were violated by having this psychiatric examination without the presence of his already appointed legal counsel, Justice O'Connor went on to explore whether or not this violation required reversal of the death sentence or was merely harmless error.

"Our conclusion," noted O'Connor, "does not end the inquiry because not all constitutional violations amount to reversible error. We generally have held that if the prosecution can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a constitutional error did not contribute to the verdict, the error is harmless and the verdict may stand. *Chapman v. California*, 386 U.S. 18, 24 (1967). The harmless error rule 'promotes public respect for the criminal process by focusing on the underlying fairness of the trial rather than on the virtually inevitable presence of immaterial error.' *Rose v. Clark*, 478 U.S. 570, 577 (1986) [quoting *Delaware v. Van Arsdall*, 473 U.S. 673, 681 (1986)]."

Applying the *Chapman* harmless-error test, the Justices disagreed with the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals that the erroneous admission of Dr. Grigson's testimony was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. A Texas court can sentence a defendant to death only if the prosecution convinces the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that "there is a probability that the defendant would commit criminal acts of violence that would constitute a continuing threat to society." Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann., Art. 37.071(b)(2). The Texas court thought that the admission of Dr. Grigson's expert testimony on this critical issue was harmless because "the properly admitted evidence was such that the minds of an average jury would have found the State's case [on future dangerousness] sufficient... even if Dr. Grigson's testimony had not been admitted." 726 S.W. 2d, at 93. The question, however, is not whether the legally admitted evidence was sufficient to support the death sentence, but rather whether the State had proved "beyond a reasonable doubt that the error complained of did not contribute to the verdict obtained." *Chapman*, 386 U.S., at 24.

The evidence introduced at sentencing showed that, in addition

to his conviction in this case, Satterwhite had four prior convictions of crimes ranging from aggravated assault to armed robbery. Eight police officers testified that Satterwhite's reputation for being a peaceful and law-abiding citizen was bad, and Satterwhite's mother's former husband testified that Satterwhite once shot him during an argument. The State also introduced the testimony of psychologist Betty Lou Schroeder. Dr. Schroeder testified that she found Satterwhite to be a "cunning individual" and a "user of people," with an inability to feel empathy or guilt. She testified that in her opinion, Satterwhite would be a continuing threat to society through acts of criminal violence.

Dr. Grigson was the State's final witness. His testimony stands out, in Justice O'Connor's mind, both because of his qualifications as a medical doctor specializing in psychiatry and because of the powerful content of his message. The only licensed physician to take the stand, Dr. Grigson stated unequivocally that, in his expert opinion, Satterwhite "will present a continuing threat to society by continuing acts of violence." He explained that Satterwhite has "a lack of conscience" and is "as severe a sociopath as you can be." To illustrate his point, he testified that on a scale of 1 to 10 — where "ones" are mild sociopaths and "tens" are individuals with complete disregard for human life — Satterwhite is a "10-plus." Dr. Grigson concluded his testimony on direct examination with what O'Connor thought was the most devastating opinion of all: He told the jury that Satterwhite was beyond the reach of psychiatric rehabilitation.

Justice O'Connor held that "the finding of future dangerousness was critical to the death sentence. Dr. Grigson was the only psychiatrist to testify on this issue, and the prosecution placed significant weight on his powerful and unequivocal testimony. Having reviewed the evidence in this case, we find it impossible to say beyond a reasonable doubt that Dr. Grigson's expert testimony on the issue of Satterwhite's future dangerousness did not influence the sentencing jury. Accordingly, we reverse the judgment of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals insofar as it affirms the death sentence, and we remand the case for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

Once again, the Court directs the prudent police officer and prosecutor to respect a suspect's Sixth Amendment right to counsel.

Satterwhite v. Texas, No. 86-6284, decided May 31, 1988.

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial and appellate attorney in government practice.

Jobs

Deputy Sheriffs. The Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking entry-level deputies for its law enforcement division.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 19 years of age, and must possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., and a valid driver's license. Record must be free of felony convictions. All qualifying applicants will be subject to extensive screening.

Starting salary is \$16,129 per year for trainees, and \$23,148 per year upon completion of 16-week police academy program. Annual merit raises bring salary to maximum of \$32,557.

To apply, write or call: Broward County Sheriff's Office, 2600 SW 4th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315. (305) 765-4448.

Police Officers. The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department is seeking to fill entry-level positions.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 21 years old at date of appointment but not older than 30 at date of application. In addition, applicants must: be at least 5 feet tall with weight proportionate to height; have 20/60 vision of better, correctable to 20/20; possess a high school diploma or GED or one year of experience as a sworn police officer in a city of at least 500,000 population, and be a resident of the District of Columbia or become a resident within 180 days of appointment. Candidates must pass a written and physical examination.

To apply, contact the Metropolitan Police Recruiting

Branch, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 2061, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 727-4236. AA/EOE.

Assistant Professor. The Department of Criminal Justice at Temple University expects to fill one or more tenure-track vacancies for September 1989.

All candidates should have a doctorate or other terminal degree in a relevant discipline. Preference is given to those candidates with generalist criminal justice backgrounds, with emphasis on research and publication in the areas of criminal justice theory and policymaking or other relevant areas of specialization.

Send nominations and applications, including a vita and at least three letters of recommendation, to: Peter R. Jones, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Gladfelter Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122. Deadline is Dec. 12.

Criminalists. The Charlotte, N.C., Police Department has two openings for experienced crime-lab personnel.

The first position, in the Questioned Documents Unit, is at the Criminalist III level. The successful applicant will examine and analyze handwriting on forged checks, credit cards, suicide notes and other documents, perform chemical examination of inks, paper and writing instruments, restore and decipher obliterated and damaged writing papers, and render testimony. Applicants must have have a

bachelor's degree, preferably in science, supplemented with at least two to three years experience as an examiner in a crime laboratory or similar work as a questioned-document examiner. Salary range is \$28,809 to \$40,537. Final candidates are subject to a polygraph examination.

The second position, at the Criminalist II level, is with the department's Microanalysis Unit. Duties include examining biological fluids and ABO blood groupings, identifying various isoenzymes, and conducting microanalysis of trace evidence such as blood, hair, fibers, paints, etc. Applicants must have a bachelor's degree with major course work in chemistry, biology or criminalistics, supplemented by at three years experience in chemical and analytical laboratory work in a law-enforcement agency. Salary range is \$27,437 to \$38,606. Final candidates are subject to a polygraph examination.

To apply for either position, send resume to: David B. Sanders, Personnel Department, City of Charlotte, 600 E. Trade Street, Charlotte, NC 28202.

Program Associate. The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives is seeking an individual to help manage a police-based victim assistance program. Bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field required. Applicants with an advanced degree and related experience are preferred.

To apply, send resume and cover letter to: Victims Project, NOBLE, 908 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

already "burying" himself in his new job and has already implemented some changes in the Internal Affairs unit, including keeping its office open longer and instituting proactive policies.

On Niebur's first day in office, Bouza approved an order that requires an Internal Affairs officer to be at the scene of all officer-involved shootings.

He said he hopes that those now criticizing him will take a "wait-and-see" attitude rather than "condemning me before I've had a chance."

"I don't think anyone questions my work ethic and my aggressiveness in pursuing my assignment, and I will attack problems in the Internal Affairs Division as I have in other units," Niebur said.

He added that Bouza's successor might see fit to transfer him out of Internal Affairs. A new chief is expected to be named in mid-November, with the contenders said to include Minneapolis Deputy Chief John Laux, Louisville, Ky., Police Chief Richard Dotson, and former Racine, Wisc., Police Chief James Carvino.

For his part, Niebur said he is

with documentation to make his job easier," Means said.

Urban League president Gleason Glover told LEN that Niebur's appointment represents a "slap in the face to the black community."

"Here's a guy who clearly has been irresponsible and insensitive to black people and he's this position. It just doesn't make any logical sense," he said.

"It's done a lot of harm to do the good will that I saw beginning to take place between the minority community and the Police Department," he added.

"A Hard Charger"

Bouza said he was aware of Niebur's history of confrontation with minorities, but he said he did not believe that Niebur is a racist, as has been alleged. He added that Niebur accumulated so many complaints because he is a "very aggressive hard charger."

"I have a lot of confidence in his ability," the chief said. "Up-rooting police wrongdoing requires a very energetic, determined commander, and that's just what he is."

LEN interview:

North Dakota's Col. Brian Berg

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I guess I came into the position, though, with the strong support of the organization. Even though I was quite young at the time, only 34 years of age, I had 12 years with the organization and had served in numerous locations throughout the state, because we believe in transferring the individual when he is promoted. I felt I had strong support from the organization, and you need that. I was careful not to abuse that, but I also felt the agency wanted and needed a clear direction. They wanted a superintendent who was calling the shots and living up to what he said he was going to do. So establishing a strong leadership role was very important, as was knowing what you wanted to do and having the input of the organization, and then going ahead and following through and doing it. We've had some very positive results. We had some hard calls to make when I took over, and I made those calls and they worked out very successfully. People who were my superiors respected my position. I think, at least long enough to give me the opportunity to win their respect for my decisions. I guess I felt I had earned that respect coming in.

LEN: With the advantage of hindsight, can you determine what it was that commended you to the Governor so that at age 34 you were suddenly placed in command of the entire Highway Patrol?

BERG: In my view, I think I had been very successful in my roles within the organization. I guess I felt I had a district that was probably one of the most progressive and aggressive in the state. I think the people respected my decision-making authority when I was in different locations around the state. In fact, the suggestion came from one of my old districts, when the people learned that there would be a change of superintendent. They submitted my name, and the administration then contacted me and said I had been recommended from within the ranks. I really had to give that a lot of thought, because I was going from a captain's position, which is very secure, to the only position in this organization that serves at the will of the Governor. I guess I felt I have always been one to speak out if I don't think things are right, and to work toward improvement. Here I had an opportunity to run the finest law-enforcement organization in the Midwest, as far as I was concerned, and to be able to implement the programs that I wanted, so if I didn't take the job I'd have no one to blame but myself. I guess I prepared myself within the organization by working hard, working with my officers. I completed a bachelor's degree in business administration while I was on the job up in Grand Forks. I took advantage of the opportunity to go to Northwestern for that nine-month police course and attended numerous other schools, so I felt I had prepared myself for the position. I like getting things done, and by leading people you can accomplish more than by just working on things by yourself.

LEN: When one is appointed to the top position in an organization at a young age, where does that leave you as far as future vertical mobility is concerned? Is that a consideration you wrestle with to any great extent?

BERG: No, I don't. I just completed my sixteenth year with the patrol, and while I've given the matter some thought, I don't wrestle with it that often. But private business also interests me a great deal. We're in a business — not a profit-and-loss business, but a business nonetheless. We sell safety; we sell security. We have to sell it; we can't ram it down people's throats. We have to gain their trust and their confidence if we're going to do an effective job and win their respect. That's what a good businessman has to do if he's going to run a good business. Although I truly and deeply love the occupation and the position that I'm in, I don't fear the loss of this position. Who knows? Maybe after 8, 10 or 12 years, I'll feel that I have molded the organization in the way that I wanted to mold it, within a certain framework of expectations — that I wanted to mold it, within a certain framework of expectations — you can't have it exactly the way you want it, because personalities vary — but maybe a new opportunity will arise that I'll want to take on, whether in the law-enforcement field or outside it. I feel that I'm prepared to handle other career developments, although right now I don't wish to make that change, because I truly like what I'm doing.

Put a little less Swiss cheese in your reading diet

If your agency subscribes to LEN and you don't, you must get pretty tired of reading a copy that has been turned into Swiss cheese by the people who get to read the paper before you, chopping out articles along the way. Get yourself out of the hole by ordering your own copy today. It's as easy as picking up the phone, dialing (212) 237-8442 and saying "Sign me up."

Making Minny minorities mad:

Bouza's controversial IAD choice

Continued from Page 3

like putting the fox in charge of the henhouse."

"We don't, as Indian people, feel that we could find any justice within the Police Department itself. [We] have little faith in the Police Department, but with him in there, it's even less than little faith," Means told LEN.

Means and other local minority leaders met with Bouza on Sept. 29 to voice their concerns over Niebur's appointment, but the Police Chief apparently was unmoved.

Rising Tide of Complaints

Means pointed to a rise in police brutality complaints by native Americans and blacks in Minneapolis, with "35 to 40" such complaints filed this year. His group has joined with the NAACP and the Minneapolis Urban League to form a hotline for gathering brutality reports. A coalition organization, the Legal Rights Center, has been set up to document alleged brutality cases and will present its findings to Bouza, Niebur, and Mayor Don Fraser.

"We hope to provide [Niebur]

Upcoming Events

JANUARY 1989

- 9-11 An Executive Guide to the Budget Process. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 9-12. Fundamentals of Computer Security for Federal Information Systems. Presented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$400.
- 9-13. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.
- 9-13. Traffic Accident Records & Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.
- 9-20. Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.
- 9-20. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.
- 9-Feb. 17. Certificate Program in Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Control. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Tuition: \$2,500.
- 9-March 17. School of Police Staff & Command. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$2,000.
- 9-March 29. Command & Management School. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.
- 10-14. 2nd ASLET International Training Seminar. Presented by the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$150 (ASLET members); \$200 (nonmembers).
- 11-13. Crime Prevention for Administrators. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.
- 11-13. Crime Analysis I. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 16-18. Property Crime (STING). Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.
- 16-19. Winter Conference of the American Correctional Association. To be held in San Antonio. Advance registration fee: \$110 (ACA members); \$130 (nonmembers).
- 17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$495.
- 17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Memphis. Fee: \$495.

- 18-20. Consolidation of Public Safety Services: An Analysis. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$395 (IACP members); \$445 (non-members).
- 19-20. Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Becoming a Police Chief. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami Beach, Fla. Fee: \$200 (IACP members); \$250 (non-members).
22. Traffic Management & Planning for Freeway Emergencies & Special Events. Presented by the Transportation Research Board. To be held in Washington, D.C.
- 23-25. Jail & Prisoner Legal Issues. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$435.
- 23-25. High-Risk Liability Issues. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 23-27. Retail Security. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.
- 23-27. Professional Public Safety Telecommunications Course for Dispatchers. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).
- 23-27. Progressive Patrol Administration. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 23-Feb. 3. Armed Forces Traffic Management & Accident Prevention. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.
- 23-Feb. 10. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 30-Feb. 1. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in San Antonio. Fee: \$495.
- 31-Feb. 3. Executive Seminar. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. No fee.

FEBRUARY

- 1-3. Allocation & Deployment of Police Personnel. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
3. Substance Abuse in the Workplace. Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$195.
- 6-9. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$495.
- 6-10. Executive Development. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Sarasota, Fla. Fee: \$495 (IACP members); \$545 (non-members).
- 6-10. Telephone Systems I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.
- 6-17. At-Scene Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$600.
- 6-24. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$820.
- 9-12. Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$400 (IACP members); \$450 (non-members).
- 13-15. Police Civil Liability & the Defense of Citizen Misconduct Complaints. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$435.
- 13-15. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in New York. Fee: \$495.
- 13-17. Electronic Surveillance/Tracking. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.
- 13-17. Report Writing for Instructors. Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Santa Rosa, Calif. Fee: \$290.
- 13-17. Building Criminal Investigation Skills. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).
15. Security's Role in Extortion, Kidnapping & Hostage Situations. Presented by the Security Management Institute. Fee: \$195.
- 15-17. Managing for Excellence. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 15-17. Managing the Internal Affairs Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 20-22. Practical Crime Analysis. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.
- 20-24. Instructor Development. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.
- 20-24. Technical Surveillance I. Presented

- by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.
- 22-24. Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Tucson, Ariz. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 23-25. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Charleston, W. Va. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).
- 27-28. High-Risk Warrant Service & Tactics. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio. Fee: \$245 (IACP members); \$295 (non-members).
- 27-March 1. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by

- John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$495.
- 27-March 1. The Investigation & Prosecution of Complex Narcotics Cases. Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Boca Raton, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 27-March 1. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$495.
- 27-March 3. Locks & Locking Devices I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.
- 27-March 10. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

Senger:

A drug-war remedy

Continued from Page 8

regulates and profits from alcohol. However, the major consideration for having government provide free drugs in order to reduce the drug problem and its associated crime is far simpler. It was government which created our problem with its failed policies of suppression. It is government which is now becoming a danger far greater than the drugs it attempts unsuccessfully to suppress. To remedy this situation is merely to redress a harm government has produced. Governments help with disasters not of their making, such as earthquakes or droughts. They help with needs such as sickness and unemployment. Surely government should help with a problem of which it alone is the producer.

Will it work? If drugs produce such intense pleasure that the desire for them becomes stronger than anything else, and if they are freely available, how can an immediate or long-range growth of drug use be prevented? Mankind has struggled with such a problem ever since our separation from the rest of the animal kingdom.

When the control of behavior was moved from instinct to reason, mankind was facing the

problem of a pleasure which was universally available, free, and of such strength that the desire for it largely ruled consciousness. At the same time it became ever more necessary to control this pleasure in order to build and maintain an organized social structure. We know that there is no society today, and there may never have been any, without regulations for sexual behavior. And the overwhelming concern of such regulation is with the pleasure of sex rather than its reproductive function. It is also certain that there is probably no society and no human era in which sexual regulations were not broken by someone somewhere. Yet by and large, they succeeded in directing this behavior so as to maintain society.

This is what we must aim for in our effort to do something about drugs. Their existence can no longer be wished away, any more than we can wish away cars, computers or nuclear weapons. Their availability cannot be stopped any more than we can stop the availability of sex. Our only hope is to integrate them into a sphere of our lives where they will do us the least harm as a society, and thus to each of us as individuals.

For further information:

American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. 1-800-888-8784.

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc., 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., No. 1008, Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, 9611 400th Ave., P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5700.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Criminal Justice Training & Education Center, 301 Collingwood Blvd., Toledo, OH 43602. (419) 244-4680.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 600 Maryland Ave., N.W., Room 106, Washington, DC 20024. (202) 447-7124.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. (617) 239-7033, 34.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1015 12th St., Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-3551.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128. 124-hour desk.

Security Management Institute, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Southern Police Institute, Attn Ms Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

Transportation Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20418. (202) 334-2934.

Washington Crime News Services, 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151-4070. (703) 941-6600.

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899 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

Working the graveyard shift:

A new breed of police expert is emerging in response to a growing problem: occult-related crime. From teens bent on vandalism to animal-slaughtering Satanists, the crimes and offenders are popping up nationwide. LEN digs up the facts, on Page 1.



IACP'd off:

Dissatisfied over salary and budget matters and snorting fire at the Board of Officers, IACP executive director Jerry Vaughn calls it quits after three years at the helm. In a special interview with LEN, he explores the "backroom politics" that forced him to resign abruptly and talks of his concern for the association's future well-being. See Page 1.



Also in this issue:

Controversial to the end, Minneapolis Chief Tony Bouza ruffles with transfers and appointments	3	FBI Director Sessions has good news and bad news for local law enforcers	5
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